

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

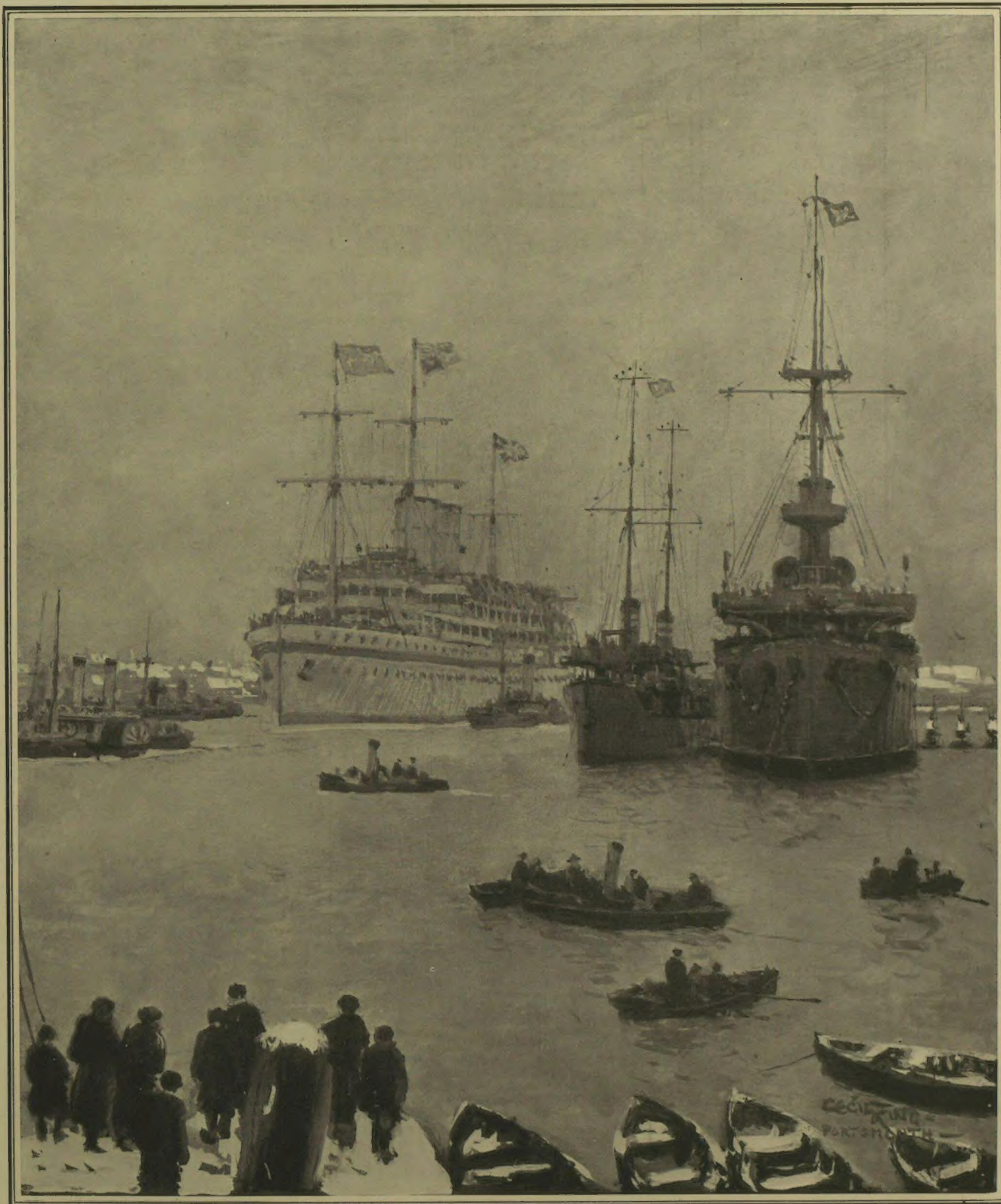
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 3799.—VOL CXL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1912.

With Coloured Supplement, SIXPENCE.
A Submarine at Sea.

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The "Medina."

The "Hazard."

The "Arrogant."

Submarines.

AN EMPEROR OF THE EAST ARRIVING AT HIS SNOWY NORTHERN KINGDOM: THE "MEDINA" ENTERING PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR, WITH THE KING AND QUEEN, ON THEIR MAJESTIES' RETURN FROM INDIA.

The "Medina" reached her anchorage at Spithead on Sunday morning, February 4, fourteen hours ahead of her time, and throughout the day and the following night picket boats circled round her, doing "sentry go." On the Monday morning she entered harbour,

passing, amongst other ships, the "Hazard," that parent vessel of submarines whose screw is thought to have ripped a hole in the "A 3" when that under-water craft rose too near to her.—[DRAWN BY CECIL KING, R.B.A., OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT PORTSMOUTH.]

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

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LITERATURE.

The Eighth Duke of Devonshire.

Mr. Bernard Holland's two ex-
haustive volumes on "The Life of
Spencer Compton, Eighth Duke of
Devonshire" (Longmans), are a worthy memorial of one
of the greatest Englishmen of our time. The Marquess
of Hartington, to give the Duke the title that endeared
him to his countrymen for the longest period of his
life, was not a born statesman. Had it not been for
a sense of public duty, that rose to the heroic in its
conquest of natural inclination, he would have remained
a country gentleman and sportsman. But he accepted
cheerfully work that was never congenial, and did it
with a thoroughness and success that have won him an
undying place in our annals. The study of dry details
was worse than distasteful to him, and he was not
mentally brilliant in the common acceptance of the
term; but whatever the Duke put his mind to he
mastered, and his common-sense in practical affairs
made him a trusted counsellor. Mr. Holland gives us
a curious side-light on the Duke's character in the
account of his friendship with the late King. It was
not on public matters alone that his Majesty, as King
and as Prince of Wales, frequently turned to the great
Peer. On the most delicate social questions the late
Sovereign sought the Duke's advice, as did many others,
with the result that the Duke came to be regarded as
a kind of arbitrator in all matters of that character.
Mr. Holland quotes from Mr. Smalley's "Anglo-American
Memories" a pleasant anecdote of Prince and Marquess
at a Homburg dinner-table. It is curiously character-
istic of both the illustrious personages concerned—

"Hartington, you ought not to be drinking all that
champagne."

"No, Sir, I know I oughtn't."

"Then, why do you do it?"

"Well, Sir, I have made up my mind that I'd rather be ill
now and again than always taking care of myself."

"Oh, you think that now, but when the gout comes, what
do you think then?"

"Sir, if you will ask me then I will tell you. I do not
anticipate."

The incident closed amid general laughter, and the
Duke was justified of his rashness by a long life of
public usefulness, combined, nevertheless, with a fair
amount of private enjoyment. The memoir is full of
interesting material, and in it the student of politics
will find illuminating records, often with new details
added, of the Duke's Parliamentary career, both in and
out of office.

"Life and Letters of Laurence Sterne."

In the preface to his "Life and
Letters of Laurence Sterne"
(Stanley Paul), Mr. Lewis Mel-
ville sets an example to writers when he deprecates the
practice of belittling predecessors in the same field.
There are not many biographies of Laurence Sterne, but
some of these few have not escaped censure by those
who have pursued the subject further. To even the
best abused, Mr. Melville makes generous acknowledg-
ments, and so he passes to his own two exhaustive
volumes, in which he gives an excellent picture of one
of the most whimsically attractive characters in English
literature. Sterne was a characteristic product of the
eighteenth century—the most worldly, perhaps, of all its
worldly divines, yet touched with that finer humanity to
which he owes his immortality. Mr. Melville shows him
as a man of more virtue in practice than the partially
informed suppose. His age tolerated a freedom that is
inconsistent with the clerical calling; but that side of
Sterne was, in effect, merely a comedy of manners. He
carried on his gallantries consciously, as a necessary
part of his intellectual and literary development; and
even in the midst of composing his sermons he could
turn aside to analyse his own lighter life. He must,
he confessed, always have a love affair on hand; but
he conducted it sentimentally in the French manner.
There we have a key to the man and to the most
fascinating and finished of all his works, "A Sentimen-
tal Journey." Of the new material in this biog-
raphy, there are some unpublished letters of Mrs.
Draper's, lent by Lord Basing; and the "Journal to
Eliza," although not new, is here included for the
first time in a "Life" of Sterne. Mr. Melville,
aided by Professor Cross, has at least one piece of
valuable original research to offer, and it is one that
comes with particular appropriateness from a pro-
fessed student of Thackeray. The novelist, basing
his conclusions on the supposed date of Sterne's
only letter to Lady Percy, pronounced "Yorick's"
passion for Eliza Draper a fraud. Thackeray, however,
was two years out in the date of the letter, which
seemed to prove that Sterne was paying court to Lady
Percy at the same time as he was pouring out his soul
in passionate protests to Eliza. This is interesting and
satisfactory; but, after all, the indictment, had the bill
been true, is not so serious in the case of a man like
Sterne. He has confessed how lightly he took his
"affairs of the heart," and the duplicity, even had it
existed, would not have been so very heinous. Mr.
Melville himself proves the friendship Platonic. The
most unfortunate part of it was that it alarmed Mrs.
Sterne—another argument, perhaps, for the celibacy
of authors. In these volumes the letters are skillfully
arranged, and Sterne speaks for himself. The work
contains an excellent gallery of portraits of Tristram
Shandy and his contemporaries.

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LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., 170, Strand, London, W.C.

OUR SUPPLEMENT.

ONE result of the terrible submarine disaster off the
Isle of Wight, just before the home-coming of
the King and Queen from India, has been to bring
poignantly before the mind again the perils to which
our sailors are constantly subjected, even in times of
peace. To the sailors themselves, needless to say,
danger is merely a stimulus and an attraction, and the
exceptionally perilous work of manning submarines is
a service that never lacks volunteers. No doubt there
is something that specially appeals to the adventurous
spirit of a British sailor in going down into the depths
of the sea, just as there is to that of the airman in
ascending to the sky above. In both cases there is a
sense of mastery over a mysterious and hitherto un-
controlled element. In the fine picture reproduced in
colour and presented as a Supplement with this issue,
the operations of a submarine performing manoeuvres
round a "parent" war-ship are very vividly repre-
sented. The original painting, which is the work of
Mr. Arthur J. W. Burgess, was exhibited recently at the
Royal Academy.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE DUST OF EGYPT" AT WYNDHAMS.

THE trodden path is the safest for the beginner; to
follow in the steps of others is a less hazardous
policy for the play-writing novice than striking out
an original line. It is with such indulgent thoughts
that we should regard Mr. Alan Campbell's "prentice
excursion into drama," "Pygmalion and Galatea,"
"Niobe," "The Brass Bottle," and to some extent
"She," all anticipated his little scheme for a "fan-
tasy." Unfortunately, "The Dust of Egypt" furnishes
but pinchbeck metal. The conflict of two different civilis-
ations and two different views of love was much more
piquantly drawn in "Niobe," easy-going and unpreten-
tious piece of "make-believe" as it was. Mr. Campbell
has but religiously collected and repeated the conven-
tions of his predecessors, and in the case of his farce
the humours of anachronism have gone rather stale.
Cut down ruthlessly and taken at a much faster pace
than it is now, the farce, notwithstanding that it is
so reminiscent, might work out into a popular enter-
tainment. It is unlucky in not providing Mr. Gerald
Du Maurier with a part at all commensurate with his
abilities or the artistic refinement of his methods. But
Miss Enid Bell makes a beautiful Princess, and offers
us the studied poses and sing-song diction which seem
to be deemed appropriate to this sort of rôle, while Mr.
Lyston Lyle lends some individuality to the susceptible
old General. No other member of the cast is permitted
any chance of producing an impression.

"THE DRONE" AT THE ROYALTY.

Ulster, it seems, can boast its folk-plays no less than
Dublin, and last Tuesday afternoon, under the Vedrenne-
Eadie management, a company of actors from that
province appeared at the Royalty in "The Drone,"
a comedy of Mr. Rutherford Mayne's picturing the
domestic life of a farm in County Down. A drab
comedy this, though vastly amusing in a quiet way;
for poor John Murray's home is very untidy and cheer-
less under his little daughter's control, and the farmer,
besides, is saddled with a brother, a supposed inventive
genius, who has achieved no success for fifteen years
and has lived all that time in virtual idleness at in-
dustrious John's expense. Yet so potent is fraternal
affection in the farmer that, though he is weary of his
uncomfortable surroundings and would end them by
taking a neighbour's spinster sister to wife, he no sooner
learns that she wishes to turn the "drone" adrift than
he breaks off the match and risks a breach-of-promise
action. The risk becomes a reality; his daughter, how-
ever, by playing on the susceptibilities of a conceited
Scots engineer and persuading him to express approval of
her uncle's invention, secures a compromise, by which the
spinster's brother accepts the model in lieu of "breach"
damages. Sentiment, it will be seen, bulks largely
in the plot, carefully relieved by the drollest passages
of humour and the oddest angularities of character.
Meantime the disarray of the farm interior and the
querulous note of Ulster are managed so as to produce
a strong impression of realism. The author himself
figures as John Murray, and brings out unassumingly
the geniality underlying the man's external fussiness.
Mr. Whitford Kane's bleary-eyed and deferential inventor
is a very affecting study. Mr. Alec Thompson's Scots-
man provokes merriment whenever he starts talking;
the spinster of Miss O'Gorman gets the right tone;
Miss Nellie Wheeler's and Mr. Stanley Gresley's farm-
hands squabble like natives; and Miss Josephine
Mayne, as the farmer's daughter, is vivacious, but a
little too nasal in her diction. The dialect, it may be
added, proves no serious obstacle.

"BUNTY'S" SUCCESS AT THE HAYMARKET.

Scotland has annexed a corner of the London stage.
Mr. Graham Moffat's company of Scottish comedians
came to London more than six months ago, and they
conquered, and remain in possession. If "Bunty"
has captured the hearts of Londoners, the result is due
quite as much to Mr. Moffat the author as to Mr. Moffat
the actor-manager and his fellow-players, even though
these include an actress of such piquant personality as
his daughter, Miss Kate Moffat herself, with whom all
our ideas of the gracious little autocrat are inextricably
associated. The comedy would in former days prob-
ably have been called an idyll; it presents, that is to
say, a picture of old-world manners as viewed through
kindly spectacles. If the company is fortunate in its
dramatist, he is no less fortunate in having interpreters
entirely in sympathy with their material. The play and
the players, the costumes and their wearers, the char-
acters and their exponents, seem absolutely fitted to
each other, and constitute a perfect harmony. That is
why this delightful piece has reached its two hundred
and fiftieth performance at the Haymarket, and shows
no sign of having exhausted its popularity.

(Other Playhouse Notes on our "Art and Drama" Page.)

THE CHURCH AND THE ROYAL RETURN: THE SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, L.N.A., CENTRAL NEWS, AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE CEREMONY: MR. ASQUITH AT THE CATHEDRAL.
2. THE CITY AND THE CEREMONY: THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON AT TEMPLE BAR.

3. THE CENTRAL FIGURES OF PROCESSIONS AND SERVICE: THE KING AND QUEEN.
4. AFTER RETURNING THANKS FOR THEIR PRESERVATION IN INDIA: THE KING AND QUEEN LEAVING ST. PAUL'S.

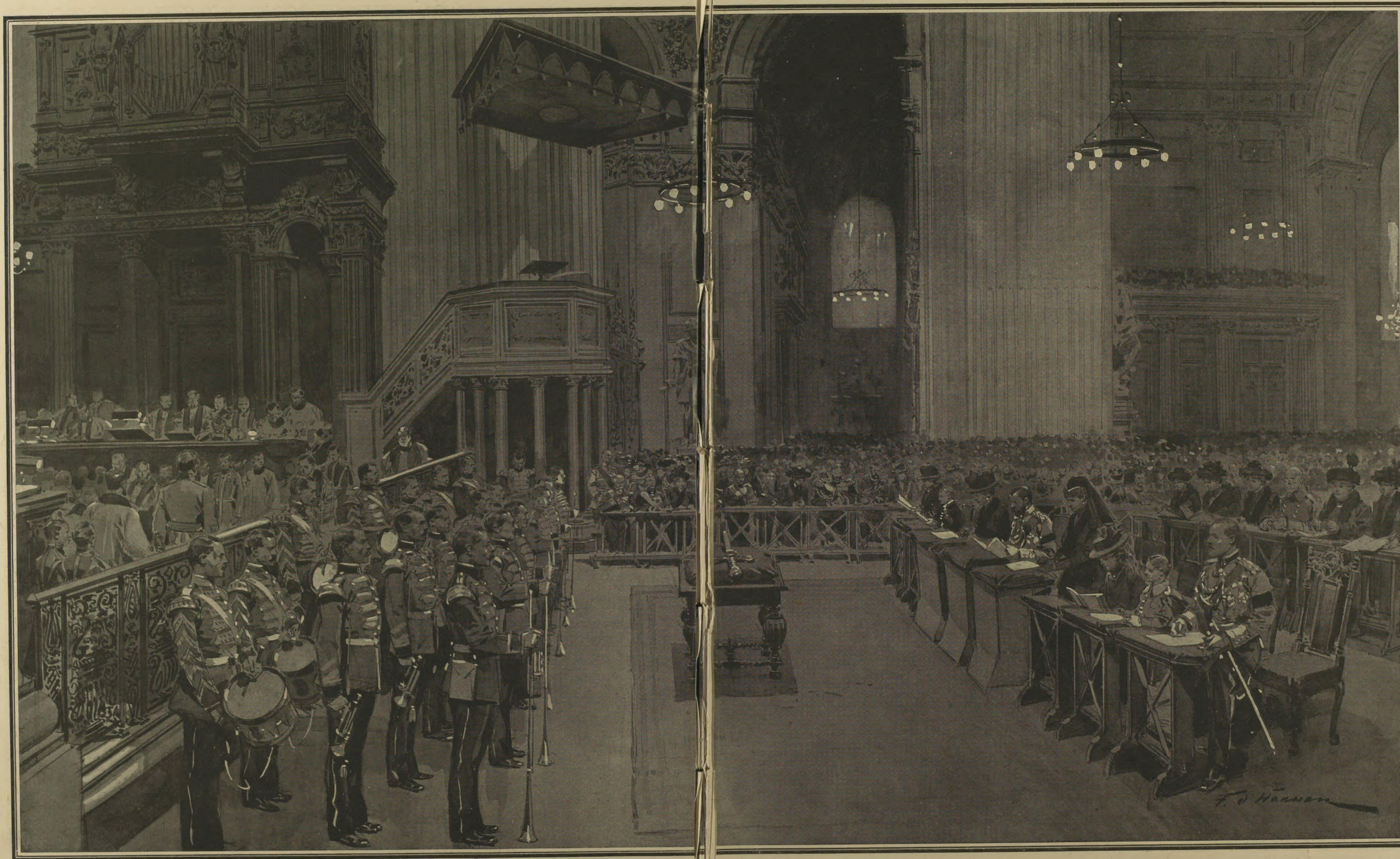
5. THE THANKSGIVING: QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND PRINCESS VICTORIA.
6. THE THANKSGIVING: THE KING AND QUEEN, WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCESS MARY.

A special service took place at St. Paul's on Tuesday, February 6, as a thanksgiving for the safe return of King George and Queen Mary from India. There were two processions to the cathedral; that of Queen Alexandra and that of the King and Queen. Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, accompanied by Earl Howe, were in a state landau drawn by four bay horses. The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary were in a state postillion-landau with four bay horses. The scene in St. Paul's was of remarkable interest. Special prayers were said for the Royal Family, for the Indian Princes, and for the people

of India. In the course of an address, delivered from the steps of the chancel, the Archbishop of Canterbury said: "Through three months of a dark winter we at home have daily prayed that God would preserve by sea and land our King and our Queen, and that their journey might 'tend to the increase of goodwill among the peoples of India.' Shall we fail to give thanks now for the rich, the almost startlingly rich, answer to our prayers? I stand here, the spokesman for a moment of a loyal people's quiet, deliberate thankfulness to Him Who has preserved the going out and coming in."

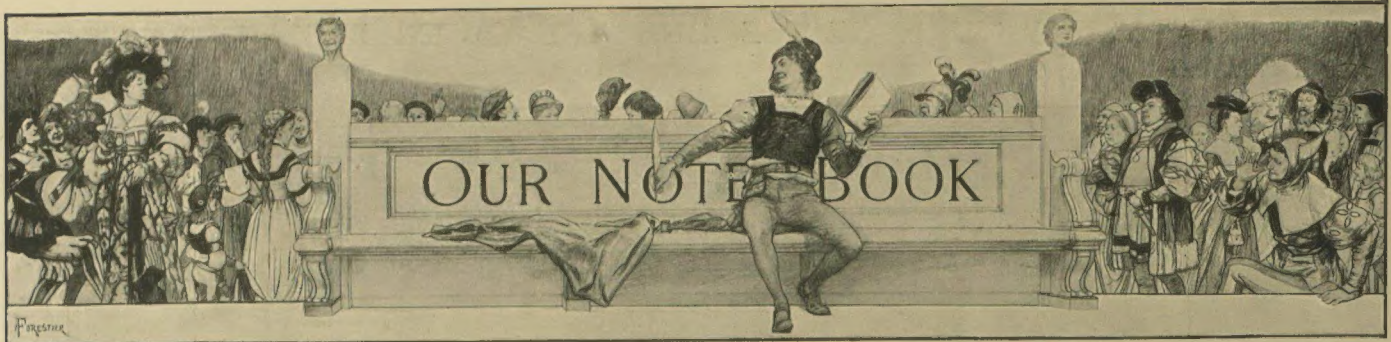
RECOGNISING THE RICH ANSWER TO OUR PRAYERS: THE SOLEMN THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR THE SAFE RETURN OF THE KING AND QUEEN FROM INDIA.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN ST. PAUL'S.



"IT IS A GOOD THING TO GIVE THANKS UNTO THE LORD AND TO SING PRAISES TO THY NAME, O MOST HIGHEST": KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY, WITH QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL ON FEBRUARY 6.

Following a precedent set in 1906 when, as Prince and Princess of Wales, their Majesties went to Westminster Abbey to give thanks on their return from their Indian tour, the King and Queen attended a special service at St. Paul's on February 6 in thanksgiving for their safe return from their memorable journey to India for the Durbar. Their Majesties proceeded to their places in the Sanctuary in a procession which included the Minor Canons, the Prebendaries, the Bishops, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Canons Residential, and the Sheriffs of the City of London. Immediately before them walked the Lord Mayor, bearing the Pearl Sword. Supporting them were the Dean of St. Paul's and the Senior Canon. As we have noted on another page, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the course of his address, said: "It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises to Thy Name, O Most Highest. . . . Through three months of a dark winter we at home have daily prayed that God would preserve by sea and land our King and our Queen, and that their journey might 'tend to the increase of goodwill among the peoples of India.' Shall we fail to give thanks now for the rich, the almost startlingly rich, answer to our prayers?"



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is a bad sign for a nation when the worst things are the best. I mean when the thieves are honestest than the lawyers, or the lawyers purer than the priests; when things that are avowedly vulgar or avowedly cynical are more really trustworthy than things which are professedly dignified or professedly idealistic. We are, in certain respects, dangerously near such a condition now. The worst insincerity is not in the gutter Press, but in the respectable Press; the worst deceiving of the people is not done by demagogues but by statesmen. The freelance is by no means the worst of our freebooters. We all know a certain type of adventurer now-a-days who runs sporting or popular papers, in which it is often worth his while to tell truths that no one else dares to tell; we feel moved to palliate his irresponsibility on account of his independence. We can never precisely trust him—but we can frequently believe him. No one will fail to think of instances of such tricky public spirit in the journals and libel actions of our day.

An older and nobler instance was that of the late Mr. Labouchere, who kept a certain real loyalty to his theories by refusing to observe the usual loyalty to his associations. It was only by being cynical that he contrived to continue to be quixotic. If once he had become solemn, we should have known that some interest or organisation had told him what to be solemn about. He contrived to be the skeleton in the cupboard—and also the skeleton at the feast. But he did it by doing what the skeleton does—grinning. He did an excellent work; but it remains a serious reflection upon the period that so worldly and frivolous a figure should have been its independent type. It is no light thing to say of a system or an age that one had to look in a society paper to find anything like the truth. It is no light thing to say that a "cynical sybarite," a financial speculator, a very mundane mocker of our great traditions, was the only man who asked for the missing telegram in the Jameson Raid inquiry. Since that time the type of the candid journalist has fallen far lower than mere flippancy. If we go on as at present we shall find ourselves in a condition in which only the liars can tell the truth.

There are many other instances of this strange inversion of dignity and impudence. Perhaps accidentally, but certainly frequently, the Yellow Press is now more fair than the Party Press. And, upon the same principle, I gravely doubt whether any part of a modern newspaper is so edifying or so philosophic as the police news. A real fight in Whitechapel is worth more than a sham fight at Westminster; it is of more importance, both to the philosopher and the patriot. Moreover, the reports about murders and burglaries very often really raise vital and urgent questions about God and man; just those questions which the leading articles and the special correspondents are particularly careful not to raise.

There was a case the other day which I read somewhere, a case which summed up the whole spiritual war of our time, which moved the foundations of liberty and religion, and asked in a new tongue the tremendous questions of persecution. It was the case of an atheist and pessimist who had killed his own child, saying (and apparently believing) that he was doing

it a kindness in saving it from inheriting what the poor fellow called a moral taint. The Judge and the lawyers, with the most humane motives, tried hard to prove the man insane; he tried harder to prove himself sane, and succeeded in doing so. He said, with perfect clarity and composure, that he retained his opinion and wished to take the consequences of his act. I hope the poor man will be reprieved after all, because I detest all this ugly bow-string business of our vile modern prisons, where death is inflicted without either divine expiation or democratic wrath. And I am quite sure that the Judge, in making a hard fight for the man's life, was, so far as he was concerned, merely acting as a Christian and a good man. But it does not alter the fact that there is another

be killed, but a man fixedly murderous must be spared. This prisoner took up and kept up an antagonistic attitude to society. He pleaded guilty legally because he did not plead guilty morally. If he had sinned and instantly repented, there would have been no mercy for him. Because he sinned and did not repent, mercy is stretched to cover him till it almost cracks. If he had been a man most of whose thoughts were normal and human, he would have perished for his one abnormality. Because his thoughts and qualities are coherently, completely, and fixedly black and destructive, he becomes the object of our social sympathy. When you have thought through that question honestly for twenty minutes, you will find yourself in the presence of a very ancient and very difficult problem—heresy. I do not want anyone to hurt the man, but I confess to a strong temptation to persecute his detestable creed. Five or six of the Eugenists whose books he had read, strung up in a row, would satisfy me.

For you do not get over the difficulty by saying the man was mad. That is stopping a hole in the mind with a mere word. We may say that all devilry is madness. Our forefathers said that all madness was devils. We cannot fully grasp the meaning of the word "devil"; but neither can we that of the word "mad." We are still left with the question of what is to be our attitude towards those who believe and assert and act on an atrocious morality. And in the matter of madness another logical distinction must be kept in mind. When such a man is excused on such a plea he is sent to a madhouse. But he is not sent to a madhouse for having killed a man: he is sent to a madhouse for being mad. Now, the only proofs of madness offered were these monstrous opinions which he held. If these by themselves were not insane, the murder by itself would never have been held insane. But if these by themselves are insane, then the five Eugenists' and many other modern sages ought to be packed off to asylums—not for being murderers, but for being maniacs.

We must really get a more clear-headed creed about intellectual error and moral responsibility, unless we wish to suffer what is always the punishment of muddle-headedness—a blind and brutal reaction, and the re-entrance of really cruel persecution. We cannot be content with the vague modern phrase that every sentiment must be tolerated so long as it is sincere. Sincerity is a palliation of partly evil things: but it is an aggravation of entirely evil things. That a man is a sincere Mormon makes him better; but that he is a sincere Satanist makes him worse. There are theories so vile, there are beliefs so abominable that one can only endure their existence by denying their sincerity. Sincerity in these cases has no moral value. It amounts to no more than saying that a cannibal sincerely enjoys boiled missionary, or that Mrs. Brownrigg sincerely tried to hurt her apprentices. Those who talk of "tolerating all opinions" are very provincial bigots who are only familiar with one opinion. There are opinions which are in the literal and legal sense intolerable. Otherwise we are saying that two blacks make a white; that one who has acted wickedly is excused if he has thought wickedly too.



"GRIEVOUSLY MISUNDERSTOOD AND MISREPRESENTED TO THE COURT": MR. BERTRAND STEWART, WHO HAS BEEN CONDEMNED TO THREE-AND-A-HALF YEARS' DETENTION IN A GERMAN FORTRESS.

Some indignation has been expressed in this country at the sentence of three-and-a-half years' detention in a German fortress which was passed upon Mr. Bertrand Stewart, a London solicitor, at Leipzig, on February 3, after a four days' trial before the Supreme Court of the German Empire. When the sentence was pronounced, Mr. Stewart, it is said, protested vigorously, saying—"I am innocent, and desire that everybody in England shall know it." The chief complaints are that the trial was *in camera*, and that apparently Mr. Stewart was condemned on the sole evidence of a Belgian informer, alleged to have been convicted of various offences. In a letter to the "Times," however, Mr. Stewart's father, Mr. Charles Stewart, himself a lawyer, has said: "I desire to express emphatically my respect for the judgment of the Supreme Court of an enlightened and friendly country." He also deprecates the fomentation of Anglo-German ill-will on the subject. "My son's actions," he writes, "which... have been grievously misunderstood and misrepresented to the Court, are no proof at all of anti-German feeling among the people of England." Our photograph is from a group of West Kent Yeomanry taken at Eridge Castle.

consideration involved; and that a curious one. If this man had stabbed a rival in an amorous rage, if he had killed a cruel and drunken wife with the nearest poker, the lawyers would have hanged the man without winking. He might have passionately repented the act the instant it was done, but the lawyers would have thrown away his life as I throw away a cigarette.

We are, therefore, in this extraordinary moral position: that a man momentarily murderous must

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND? THE CHURCHILL-REDMOND MEETING AT BELFAST.

PERSONALITIES AND SCENES OF THE STRIFE.



1. COMMANDING THE 15TH INFANTRY BRIGADE AT BELFAST: COLONEL COUNT GLEICHEN, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
2. THE SUBSTITUTE FOR ULSTER HALL: THE GROUND AND PAVILION OF THE BELFAST CELTIC PARK FOOTBALL CLUB, CHOSEN AS THE SCENE OF MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.
3. HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE ULSTER LIBERAL ASSOCIATION: MR. HENRY GRAHAM, WHO WENT TO LONDON TO CONSULT WITH MR. CHURCHILL AND THE CHIEF LIBERAL WHIP, AT THE MEETING AT WHICH MR. CHURCHILL DECIDED TO ADHERE TO HIS DECISION TO SPEAK IN BELFAST.

4. THE STRONGHOLD OF SIR EDWARD CARSON, LEADER OF THE IRISH UNIONIST PARLIAMENTARY PARTY: THE UNIONIST CLUB, BELFAST.
5. ANNOUNCED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE ULSTER HALL MEETING, AFTERWARDS TRANSFERRED TO THE FOOTBALL GROUND: LORD PIRRIE.
6. OF THOSE WHOSE DETERMINATION TO SPEAK IN ULSTER HALL, BELFAST, WAS REGARDED AS A CHALLENGE: MR. JOHN REDMOND, M.P.
7. THE HEADQUARTERS OF A BODY WHO DECIDED TO ABSTAIN, FROM INTERFERENCE: THE ORANGE HALL, BELFAST.

8. THE CHIEF LIBERAL WHIP: THE MASTER OF ELIBANK.
9. ONE OF THOSE REGARDED AS HAVING CHALLENGED THE ULSTER UNIONISTS: MR. JOSEPH DEVLIN (N.), M.P. FOR WEST BELFAST.
10. HEAD OF THE ORANGE ORDER: LORD ERNE.
11. WHERE THE CHURCHILL-REDMOND HOME RULE MEETING WAS TO HAVE BEEN HELD: THE INTERIOR OF ULSTER HALL, SHOWING THE MULHOLLAND ORGAN, PRESENTED BY LORD DUNLEATH.
12. ONE OF THE FIRST TO ANNOUNCE HIS DETERMINATION THAT THE CHURCHILL-REDMOND MEETING SHOULD NOT BE HELD IN ULSTER HALL: CAPTAIN CRAIG, M.P.

It was announced on February 6, two days before the date fixed for the holding of the Redmond-Churchill Home Rule Meeting in the grounds of the Belfast Celtic Park Football Club, that the Standing Committee of the Ulster Unionist Council had urged abstention from all interference with the meeting, and that a similar course had been adopted by the Grand Orange Lodge of Belfast.



THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY SCOBELL.

Who greatly distinguished himself as a Cavalry Leader in the South African War.

THE LATE
LIEUT. F. T.
ORLAND, R.N.,
Who was Command-
ing Submarine "A3" at the
time of the Disaster.—[Photo. Russell, Southampton.]

GREAT regret was caused by the death at Capetown, at the early age of fifty-three, of Major-General Sir Henry Scobell, who was General Officer Commanding in the Cape District. In that capacity, and on one occasion as Acting Governor of Cape Colony, he did much to reconcile discordant elements in South African society. His home there was the bungalow known as the Woolsack, built by Cecil Rhodes for Rudyard Kipling on the slopes of Table Mountain. In the South African War Sir Henry Scobell proved himself a brilliant cavalry leader, and won the high esteem of General French, under whom he served. He received the K.C.V.O. when the Duke of Connaught visited South Africa in 1910.

It was stated after the recent meeting at Dover that Dom Miguel had promised to promote the restoration of King Manoel. When King Carlos was assassinated Dom Miguel gave King Manoel his support, but after the revolution he considered the situation changed, and reasserted his own claims. Later the two Royalist parties began to co-operate again, and Dom Miguel's two sons fought under Captain Couceiro last year. At that time Dom Miguel said that, if the Royalists succeeded, the Cortes would be left to choose between the two branches of the House of Braganza.

Particularly sad was the death of Lieutenant Ormand, who was in command of Submarine A3 when she went down off the Isle of Wight. It was only two months ago that he was married—to Miss Lawson, of Harrogate—and he had only taken command of the ill-fated A3 in place of a brother officer on leave. Last November he was appointed to H.M.S. *Arrogant* for the command of Submarine A4.

Lieutenant Thornton, the second in command of the A3 at the time of the disaster, had been appointed to the *Arrogant* for submarine duty in August last. He entered the Navy in 1906. The other two officers on board the lost vessel, Lieutenants L. F. Richardson and D. P. C. Campbell, were there for instruction. Lieutenant Campbell was a son of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the famous actress.

It is said that the late Dr. A. H. Keane had analysed and classified almost every known language, and on this linguistic basis he worked out an entire ethnological system. His results were embodied in his various works, including "Ethnology," "The World's Peoples," "Man Past and Present," and Stanford's "Compendium of Geography," which he edited. He was born at Cork in 1833, and was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood; but, much against his worldly interests, decided not to enter the Church. He was for some years Professor of Hinduism at University College, London.

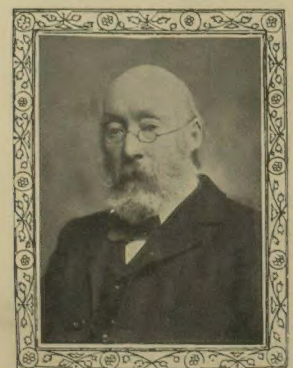


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
A. H. KEANE,
Ethnologist.

Count Plunkett, the newly elected President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, in promoting the cause of education in art, literature, music, and science, and he is a prominent member of many learned bodies. The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, which has over a thousand members, has done much good work in clearing up the history of Irish monuments and protecting them from injury and neglect.



Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.
COUNT PLUNKETT, F.S.A.,
Elected President of the Royal Society of
Antiquaries of Ireland.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE SIR THEODORE FRY, Bt.
Formerly M.P. for Darlington, and
a well-known Art Collector.

of the world, included examples of Etruscan, Greek, and Roman art, glass, old oak furniture, and Peruvian pottery. He was born at Bristol in 1836. In 1862 he married Miss Sophia Pease, granddaughter of Mr. John Pease, of Darlington, who has been called "the father of railways," and there, a few years later, he joined in founding the Rise Carr rolling-mills. Sir Theodore was also connected with several other important industrial undertakings. In 1877-8 he was Mayor of Darlington, and he represented the town in Parliament in the Liberal interest from 1880 to 1895. His baronetcy was conferred in 1894.



Photo. Benc.
PROFESSOR DR. OSWALD REDLICH.
The newly appointed Rector of the
University of Vienna.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, takes his title, which is hereditary,



Photo. Topical.
DOM MIGUEL OF BRAGANZA.
The Portuguese Pretender, who is said to have met King Manoel at Dover, and promised to support his Restoration.

It was on Feb. 15, 1848, that the late Sir David Welch was first appointed to the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* for service in the tender *Fairy*, attached to the larger vessel. When the Baltic Fleet left Spithead for the Crimean War in 1854, the *Fairy* led it out of harbour with Queen Victoria on board. Captain Welch was in charge of the *Fairy* until 1865, and from that year to 1878 of the *Alberta*. He thus served in the two royal yachts for over thirty years. On retiring in 1878 he was appointed Keeper of the King's Fishing Temple at Virginia Water, where he lived in the Royal Cottage. Sir David Welch was on familiar terms with four generations of the royal house. King Edward, especially, had a great regard for him.

Prince Boris of Bulgaria, whose coming-of-age—that is, on his eighteenth birthday—has recently been celebrated in Sofia, was born in that city on Jan. 18, 1894. He is the eldest of King Ferdinand's four children by his first wife, who, before her marriage in 1893, was Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon Parma, and who died in 1899. Among other military appointments, Prince Boris is chief of the 4th Regiment of Bulgarian Infantry, the 4th Regiment of Cavalry, and the 3rd Regiment of Artillery. He has one brother, Prince Cyril, and two sisters, Princesses Eudoxia and Nadejda.

Dr. Oswald Redlich, who has just been appointed Rector of the University of Vienna, was born on Sept. 17, 1858, at Innsbruck. In 1881 he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of his native town, and six years later he became Professor of Historical Science there. Afterwards he obtained a similar post in the University of Vienna. He is a member of the Institute of Austrian Historical Researches, and also of the Central Commission on the Monumenta Germaniae.

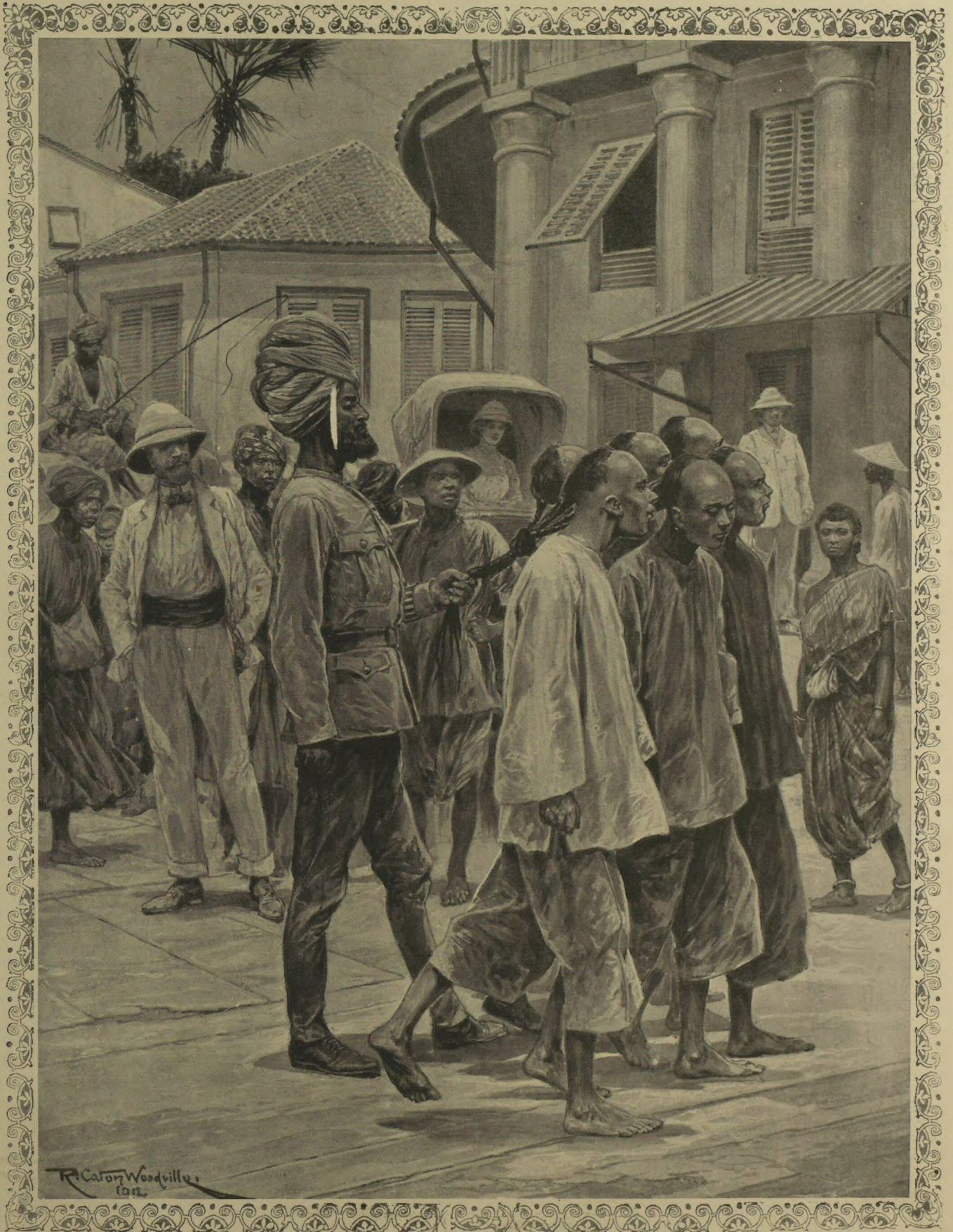
It was from his father, Mr. Francis Fry, of Cotnam, Bristol, a well-known archaeologist and bibliographer, that the late Sir Theodore Fry derived his antiquarian tastes, and inherited his famous collection of old Bibles. Sir Theodore's own collections, made in many parts



Photo. Cameron-Flower.
PRINCE BORIS OF BULGARIA, WHOSE COMING-OF-AGE HAS JUST BEEN CELEBRATED IN SOFIA.

SECURITY A REVOLUTION IS MAKING IMPOSSIBLE: HAIR AS BONDS.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



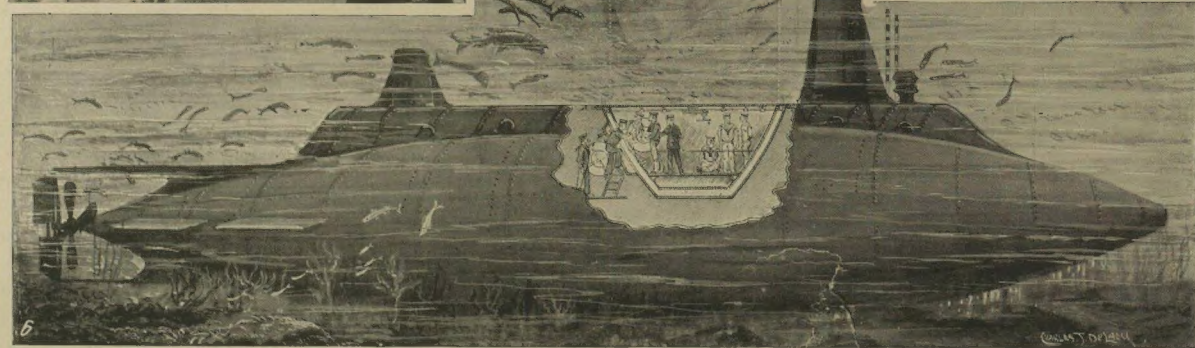
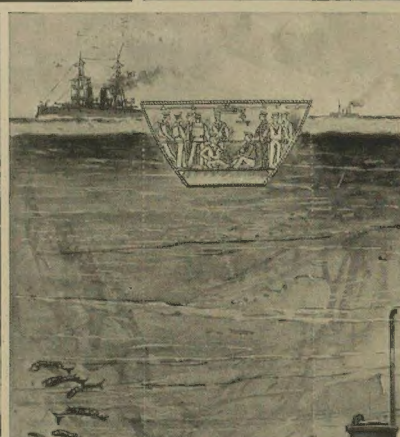
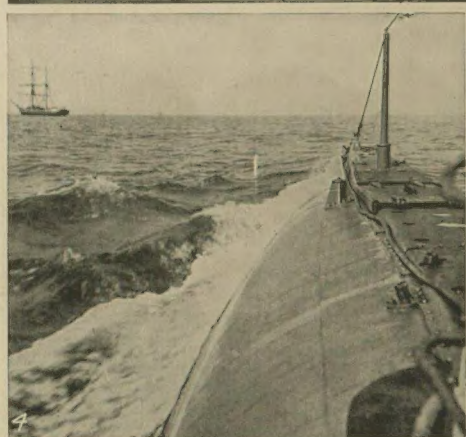
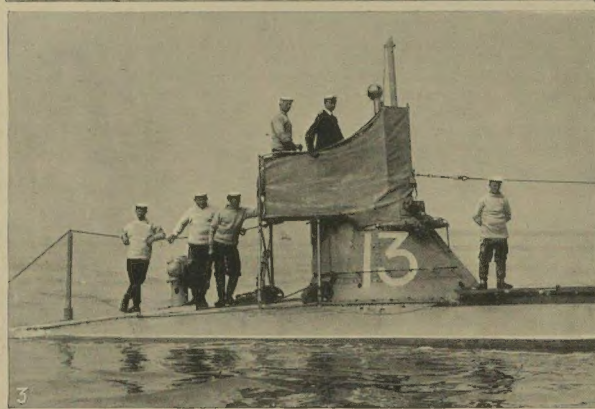
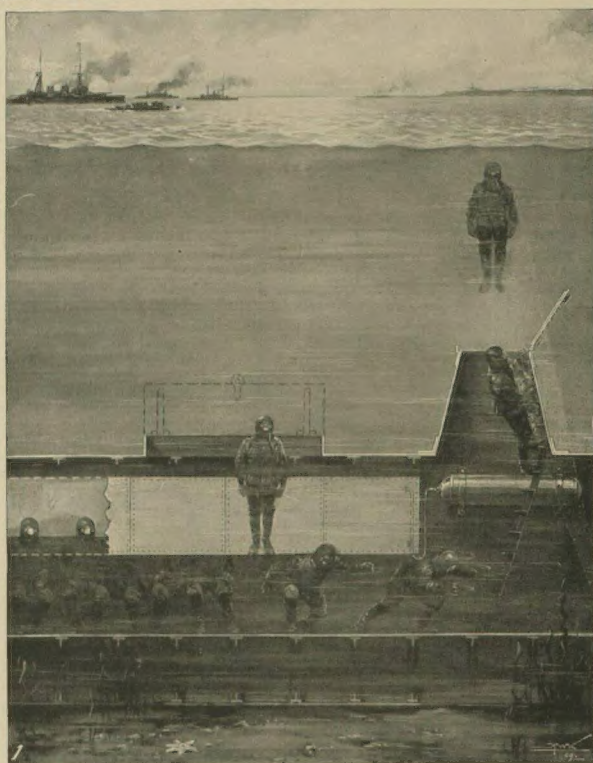
A METHOD OF HOLDING PRISONERS WHICH MUST BECOME OBSOLETE NOW THAT QUEUE-REMOVAL IS THE VOGUE:
A SIKH POLICEMAN TAKING SIX CHINAMEN TO GAOL BY MEANS OF THEIR PIGTAILS TIED TOGETHER.

The rapid disappearance of the pigtail among Chinamen, which is one of the effects of the present revolution in China, will soon render impossible the quaint method of holding prisoners shown in the above illustration. Hitherto the pigtail has afforded to the police a ready and natural means for taking Chinamen to gaol. It was formerly not uncommon to meet, in the Chinese quarter of Singapore, a Sikh in charge of a batch of Chinamen, whom he was

leading to prison by means of their pigtail. He would tie the ends together, and thus take the whole covey along at once, much as Gulliver dragged the entire fleet of the enemies of Lilliput, or, to use a humbler simile, as one might tie together the faces of a number of pairs of boots in order to carry them simultaneously. Now that John Chinaman is discarding his pigtail, the police will have to try more conventional methods of conducting their captives.

THE "A 3" DISASTER: THE ILL-FATED CRAFT; AND LIFE-SAVING DEVICES.

DRAWINGS BY H. W. KOEKKOEK AND C. J. DE LACY; PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRIBB.



1. THE AIR-TRAP AND LIFE-SAVING HELMET IN A SUNKEN SUBMARINE: MEN, WEARING SAFETY-HELMETS, WAITING UNDER THE AIR-TRAP; LEAVING THE AIR-TRAP TO ASCEND THE CONNING-TOWER; LEAVING THE CONNING-TOWER TO FLOAT TO THE SURFACE; AND ESCAPING THROUGH THE TORPEDO-HATCH.
2. SHOWING HER WAR-NUMBER, 13: THE ILL-FATED SUBMARINE "A3."
3. WEARING SAFETY-HELMETS AND JACKETS: THREE MEMBERS OF A SUBMARINE'S CREW LEAVING AN UNDERWATER CRAFT WHEN PRACTISING.

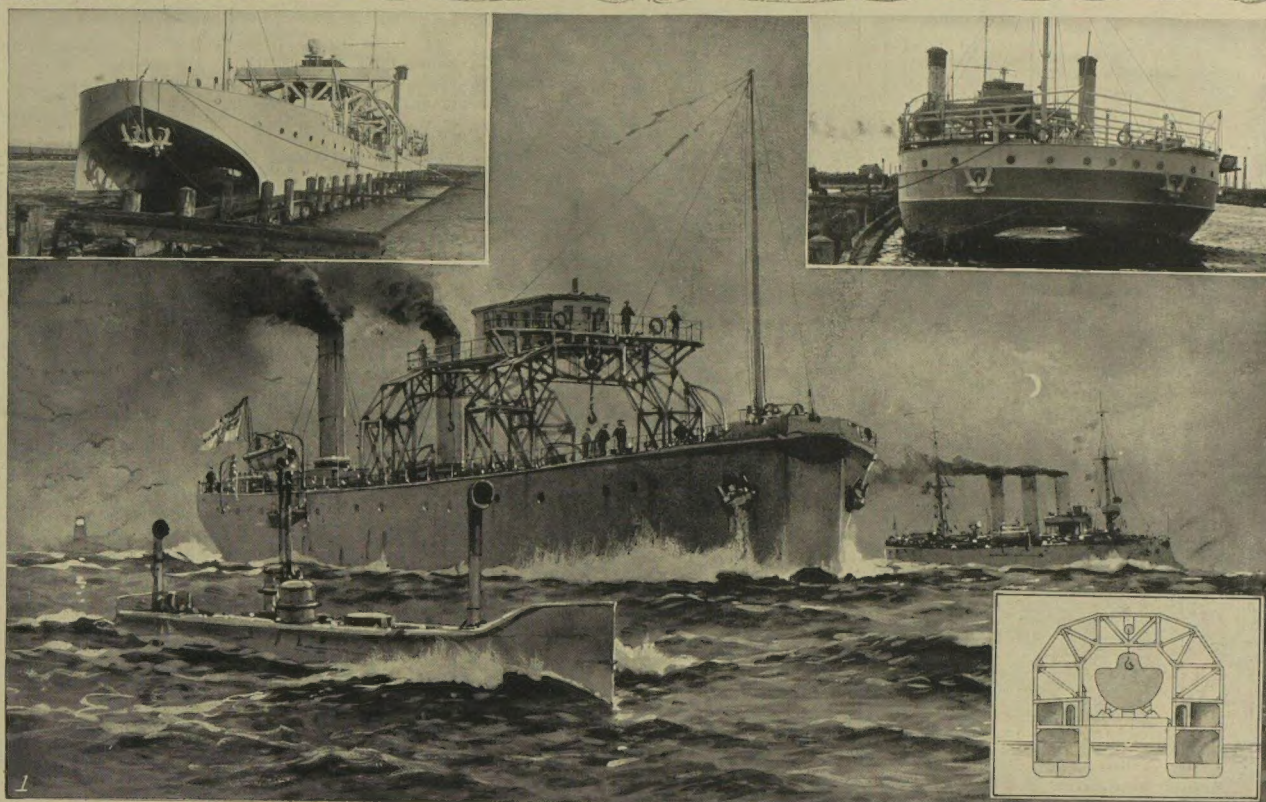
Both the air-trap and life-saving helmet and the detachable-boat device drawings have been published in "The Illustrated London News" before. We feel that we do not need to make excuse for reprinting them. With regard to the first, the following note should be made: "When a submarine is holed by accident, the water pouring in will, if the hole be at the top of the boat, gradually replace the whole of the air in the vessel; but if the hole be at the bottom, the water as it enters will compress the air until the pressure of the latter is equal to that of the water outside. It is obviously necessary, therefore, to provide some device that will catch and contain the air if the vessel be holed high up;

4. THRICE ON THE SPOT AT A TIME OF DISASTER THE SWEDISH SALVAGE-VESSEL "BELOS," WHICH HAPPENED TO BE AT PORTSMOUTH WHEN THE "A3" SANK, AS SHE WAS WHEN ANOTHER SUBMARINE SANK, AND JUST BEFORE THE "GLADIATOR" COLLISION.
5. PHOTOGRAPHED FROM HER CONNING-TOWER: THE "A3" PLOUGHING THROUGH THE WATER.
6. A VESSEL WITHIN A VESSEL: THE CREW OF A SUNKEN SUBMARINE ESCAPING IN A DETACHABLE "BOAT" FASTENED BENEATH ITS BACK.

hence the provision of air-traps. The accident having taken place, and the boat having sunk to the bottom, air will be compressed either under the deck of the vessel itself or under the air-traps. Beneath the air-traps, the men, having put on their special safety-helmets, sit with their heads in the compressed air, until it is their turn to escape." The drawing was made with the aid of details courteously supplied by Messrs. Siebe, Gorman, and Co., inventors of the safety-helmet. The detachable-boat device is the patent of Mr. J. Frupp, of Catford. In the submarine is a detachable "boat," the deck of which lies flush with the back of the submarine and has its lid bolted to it by four bars, released by a single turn of a screw.

THE SUBMARINE'S LIFE-BOAT; AND ROYALTY ON THE "A 3."

PHOTOGRAPH BY SCHAUT; DRAWING, REPRODUCED FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF THE TIME, BY S. BROG.



1. THE LIFE-BOAT OF THE SUBMARINE: A SPECIAL VESSEL WHICH IS ATTACHED TO THE GERMAN NAVY FOR RAISING DAMAGED SUBMERSIBLES.

When news of the disaster to the "A 3" was sent by wireless from the "Hazard," amongst the craft which answered the call were two lighters specially fitted with hawsers and other tackle for raising submarines. That being so, it is interesting to note that, as far back as 1908, there was attached to the German Navy the "life-boat of the submarine" which is illustrated above, a ship specially designed to lift sunken submersibles to the surface.—Queen Alexandra, who was one of the first to send a message of sympathy when news came of

2. BRITISH ROYALTY ABOARD THE ILL-FATED "A 3"; QUEEN ALEXANDRA VISITING THE SUBMARINE IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR, IN MARCH 1905.

the disaster to the "A 3," had intimate association with that particular craft, for during a four days' detention in Portsmouth Harbour, in March of 1905, when the weather was too heavy for her to proceed to Lisbon, she inspected the "A 3," which was brought to the side of the "Victoria and Albert" for that purpose. Not only did she descend to the narrow deck, but she entered the craft through the fore-hatch, and saw a good deal of its internal economy also through the apertures of the conning-tower.

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE CHEMISTRY OF NATURE.

VERY few of us realise that in the world around us there are proceeding, hour by hour, chemical processes often of very complicated character. We do not realise that the elaborate plant-products so useful to man in many instances are the result of a vast deal of vital energy displayed in the processes of plant-life. Opium, belladonna, henbane, and the like are all manufactured plant-products built up for us by the plant-laboratories.

When we reflect upon what this statement means, we recognise that we are face to face with a very complex problem indeed. One plant produces opium, and another belladonna, a third henbane, and a fourth something which is valuable, say, in heart-disease. The same soil may, and does, suit very different plants; therefore we see that each plant exercises what we may call a selective power in respect of taking from the soil the exact substances it needs to manufacture its special products. There is probably as much chemical energy required in the case of a potato-plant to make its quantum of starch in its tubers as there is in that of a poppy-plant to manufacture its opium. What we have to think of is the wonderful chemistry of the plant which is equal to the task, in the case of each species, of manufacturing the special products which characterise the plant.

We are too much accustomed to think of plants as purely vegetative organisms. We attribute to the animal activity and motion, but forget that the plant is, equally with the animal, the source of intricate chemical action. Indeed, the plant is, in its way, superior to the animal, in that its actions are more intricate. Consider the work of making opium, for example. In a laboratory, supposing we could combine

plant, this work is accomplished as a matter of simple vital routine.

True, in the laboratory of to-day we can build up many principles which are found in animal and plant products; but, all the same, there is often found a something wanting in the artificial as compared with the natural products. For instance, salicylic acid, the product of the willow-tree, can be built up, synthetically, in the laboratory. But, I make bold to say, when the physician has to treat rheumatism, he prefers to use the product of nature rather than the product of the chemist. It would

energy of chemical kind. We know what we have to provide for in our chemical laboratories: expensive apparatus and skilled labour. In Nature, the work goes on silently and skilfully, without error or mischance, and the products are uniform, as a rule, in their kind.

Animals are not manufacturing chemists. They rather absorb and utilise what the plant offers for their consumption. They will make products like musk, and spermaceti, and oil, but they are not producers as a rule; they are rather the consumers of Nature. As a matter of fact, it is from the vegetable world the animal largely receives its food. Starch and sugar, for instance, bulk largely in the animal dietary, and these are plant-products. Even fat, in the shape of oils, may be supplied by the chemistry of the plant. We have only to think of olive, palm, and linseed oil to make clear to our minds what the chemistry of the plant means to the animal world.

Even the work of digestion, represented, by the way, both in animals and plants, affords in itself an illustration of the complex chemistry which operates in preparing the food for due assimilation. True, there are physical as well as chemical processes represented in this work, but it is the latter actions which essentially figure as the typical means whereby the food of an animal or plant is literally transubstantiated or converted into its own substance. Here, again, we meet with a wondrous exhibition of the work of the living laboratory.

More complicated in kind are the chemical processes which give us our drugs, of which opium, belladonna, henbane, and a host of other substances are representatives. It is well for us to think of the complex actions which result in the production of the substances above named. There is not merely the ordinary work of plant-nourishment to be considered; there is the building up of the complicated compounds so useful to man.

Here the subject leads us towards speculations not far removed from those that cause us to dwell on the nature of life itself. Life is not quite the simple thing or condition certain philosophers would have us to believe. It is not a mere collection of actions which are represented by hard and fast rules such as relate to food, air, and like circumstances of the environment. We may imitate in the laboratory the chemical ways of plants, but there is always a little something wanting in the artificial product. We approach close to Nature, but we do not arrive at exact imitation. Even the starch we get in a potato or the sugar in a carrot is different somewhat from what we may attain in a laboratory. The "little more, how much it is," says Browning, and this "little more" or less makes all the difference between man's handiwork and that of Nature.

ANDREW WILSON.



ORPHANED BY THE PLUME-HUNTER: THE BABY EGRETS AWAITING THEIR PARENTS' RETURN IN VAIN



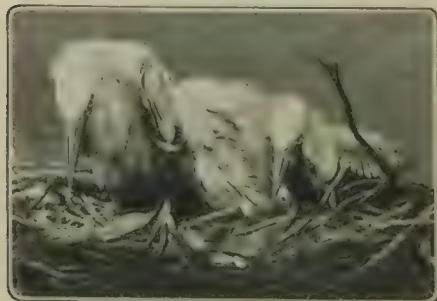
1. IN A HERONRY: AN EGRET HAICHING ITS EGGS.
2. AFTER THE EGGS HAVE BEEN HATCHED: THE EGRET SEEKING FOOD FOR ITS CHICKS.
3. AFTER THE COMING OF THE PLUME-HUNTER: THE DEAD EGRET.
4. HUNGRY BECAUSE PARENTLESS: THE YOUNG EGRETS CLAMOURING FOR FOOD AFTER THEIR PARENTS' DEATH.

SHOULD THE EGRET BE DOMESTICATED, THAT TRAGEDIES SUCH AS THESE MAY BE AVOIDED?

As pointed out by a French journal, from which these photographs are reproduced, strenuous outcries have from time to time been heard against the wearing of aigrettes of egrets' feathers. The same paper alleges that the plume-hunter causes much mischief on occasions: a heronry of 700 nests, for instance, may have only 150 by the time he has passed. The old birds are taken, it is also alleged, with the result that the young starve and die. As a remedy, it is suggested that herons should be domesticated as are ostriches: there would then be no need to kill to secure plumes

seem as if our highest scientific work in this direction always fell somewhat short of the work of nature.

What we have to think of is that the plant-world, in particular, is a great chemical laboratory, that is always manufacturing for us products of use for food, for the treatment of disease, for dyeing and for other commercial purposes. This work must entail an enormous expenditure of



THE END: THE DEATH OF THE LAST OF THE YOUNG EGRETS.

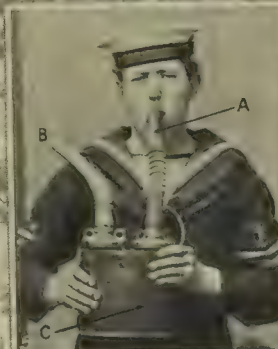
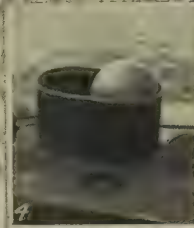
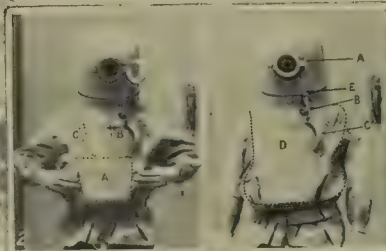
the principles and build up opium from its elements, the work would be excessively complex. In the

NO LONGER ABLE TO DEMAND FOOD BY CRYING OUT FOR IT: THE YOUNG EGRETS WEAKENED BY STARVATION.

laboratory. The "little more, how much it is," says Browning, and this "little more" or less makes all the difference between man's handiwork and that of Nature.

THE MOST PERILOUS OF CRAFT: IN A SUBMARINE; AND A SAFETY-HELMET.

THREE PHOTOGRAPHS BY SILK.



1. THE INTERNAL ECONOMY OF AN UNDERWATER CRAFT: IN THE MOTOR-ROOM OF A SUBMARINE OF THE GERMAN NAVY.
- 2 AND 3. A SAFETY-HELMET AND JACKET FOR THE CREWS OF SUBMARINES: A DEVICE WITH AN OXYLITH-CONTAINER HOLDING SUFFICIENT OXYGEN TO SUSTAIN LIFE FOR 1½ HOURS.
4. A DANGER-SIGNAL FOR SUBMARINES: A HOLLOW BALL DESIGNED TO RISE FROM A SUNKEN SUBMARINE AND MARK ITS LOCALITY.
5. FROM THE SAFETY-HELMET FOR THE CREWS OF SUBMARINES: THE OXYLITH-CONTAINER AND PURIFIER.
6. THE DEATH-DEALING CHAMBER OF THE UNDERWATER CRAFT—AND SLEEPING QUARTERS: THE TORPEDO-ROOM OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

There can be no doubt that the disaster to the "A 3" was so swift that no life-saving means which might have been adopted by the crew of the submarine in less terrible circumstances could have been of avail under the conditions existing. Nevertheless, it is good, to know that safety-devices are in being. Some of these are illustrated on this page; others are shown elsewhere in this issue. In Photograph No. 2, the letters mark the following points:—A, the position of the Oxylicth-container in the waterproof jacket; B, the tube through which the oxygen given off by the container is inhaled; C, is an open tube. In Photograph No. 3, A is the helmet window; B, the valve used to open and close the buoyancy-chamber D; C, the tube from the mouth to the buoyancy-chamber for inflating the chamber; E, shows the position of the mouthpiece inside the helmet by means of which the buoyancy-chamber is inflated. In Photograph 5 is seen the purifier, the Oxylicth in which creates sufficient oxygen to keep the wearer of the

helmet alive for 1½ hours. A, is the mouthpiece of the purifier; B, an open tube; C, the Oxylicth-container. On disaster overtaking the submarine, each man dons a helmet, which is attached to a waterproof jacket. In each jacket is a pocket containing a combined purifier and oxygen-generator, which enables the same air, purified and re-oxygenated, to be used again and again. In the jacket is a buoyancy-chamber, which, when inflated, is calculated to bring the wearer to the surface and keep him there. The dress can be put on in thirty seconds. Photograph 4 illustrates a device which marks an ingenious attempt to get rid of the difficulty of locating a sunken submarine. It consists of a hollow ball, fitted in such a manner that it can be sent to the surface should the submarine sink, and so be valuable not only by marking the position of the craft, but by making it possible to get into telephonic or other communication with the vessel in danger. The value of such a helmet and jacket as that illustrated cannot be overestimated.

STATES: THE PIERPONT MORGAN LOAN COLLECTION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

WHICH ARE BEING TRANSFERRED TO AMERICA.



1. "VIRTUE OVERCOMING VICE," BY GIOVANNI DI BOLOGNA, THE ITALIAN SCULPTOR, CALLED "IL FIAMMINGO" (1530-1608).
2. A RELIQUARY IN THE FORM OF THE VIRGIN AND CHILD, COPPER GILT AND ENAMEL ON A FOUNDATION OF WOOD (15TH CENTURY).
3. A BRONZE GILT CLOCK (16TH CENTURY).
4. A BASKET OF ENAMEL ON SILVER (FLEMISH, 16TH CENTURY).
5. A TRITON AND A NEREID, BY RICCIO.
6. VENUS, AScribed TO BELLANO.
7. ADAM AND EVE, THE TEMPTATION, RELIEF IN IVORY (FLEMISH, 17TH CENTURY).
8. FINE SILVER KANTHAROL, PECULIAR TO DIONYSOS; AND A KYATHOS, OR LADLE, USED FOR TRANSFERRING THE WINE TO THE DRINKING-CUPS (FOUND IN A TOMB AT OMBIA, 19TH CENTURY B.C.).
9. HERCULES, BY ANTONIO POLLAJUOLO, THE ITALIAN PAINTER AND SCULPTOR (1429-1495).
10. SAMSON AND THE PHILISTINES, AFTER A MODEL BY MICHELANGELO FLORENTINE, 16TH CENTURY.
11. AN ANCIENT GREEK BRONZE EWER, ROMAN MIRROR, AND A GRACO-ROMAN BRONZE VASE WITH BLUE PATINA.
12. A TERRA-COTTA MEDALLION OF THE VIRGIN AND CHILD, BY DONATELLO (FROM THE MARTELLI VILLA, FLORENCE).
13. A CARVED IVORY PYX (FROM THE CATHEDRAL OF PAMPALUNA, 5TH OR 6TH CENTURY).
14. A TRIPTYCH OF ENAMEL PAINTED IN COLOURS, IN THE CENTRE, THE CRUCIFIXION AND ENTOMBMENT; ON THE LEFT, THE ROAD TO CALVARY AND THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS; ON THE RIGHT, THE DESCENT INTO HELL AND THE RESURRECTION. (SIGNED IN GOTHIC CAPITALS, M. PENICAVLT, LIMOGES, ABOUT 1500.)
15. AN IVORY FIGURE OF THE VIRGIN AND CHILD (FRENCH, EARLY 14TH CENTURY).
16. A VENUS RELIEF IN MARBLE, BY BACCIO BANDINELLI, ITALIAN PAINTER AND SCULPTOR (16TH CENTURY).
17. A PLAQUE OF ENAMEL, PAINTED IN COLOURS AND HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN WEARING THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL, BY LEONARD LIMOUSIN (FIRST HALF OF THE 16TH CENTURY).
18. A CASKET OF COPPER COVERED WITH 'CHAMP-LEVE' ENAMEL WORK. ON THE TOP IS OUR LORD IN THE ACT OF BENEDICTION, SURROUNDED BY WINGED EMBLEMS OF THE FOUR EVANGELISTS; ON THE SIDES ARE A REPRESENTATION OF THE CRUCIFIXION, SHOWN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH, AND A SERIES OF FIGURES OF VARIOUS SAINTS (NORTH GERMAN, 17TH CENTURY).
- Great consternation was caused amongst lovers of art at the end of January by the statement that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the Victoria and Albert Museum the superb collection he has so generously lent it for many years, a collection including equal, if not larger amounts, in bronzes and porcelain. The rumour soon became known as fact, and the explanation was that the States because a double duty would have to be paid on them if they were in England at the time of his death. It is probable that the American multi-millionaire, had decided to draw from his collection of jewels, of \$100,000 worth of bronzes, and of porcelain, to transfer his collection to the Victoria and Albert Museum, and that he was about to make a similar arrangement for the transfer of his collection of bronzes and porcelain to the Victoria and Albert Museum. It is probable that the American multi-millionaire, had decided to draw from his collection of jewels, of \$100,000 worth of bronzes, and of porcelain, to transfer his collection to the Victoria and Albert Museum, and that he was about to make a similar arrangement for the transfer of his collection of bronzes and porcelain to the Victoria and Albert Museum.
- called upon to pay duty here, for objects of art were exempted by the Budget of 1909, unless sold. It is probable that another consideration weighed chiefly with him. Only a short while ago, he reckoned that the duties on his collection, if it were taken to New York, would be at least six million dollars: now the American law has been changed. The gradual transference from South Kensington began on February 5, with the removal of the enamels; and it is interesting to remark that the first news of the transference caused crowds to flock to the Museum to see the exhibits in question, some for the first time, and others for the second. The collection has been donated unconditionally.



MR. PHILIP W. SERGEANT.
Author of "My Lady Castlemaine," a
study of Charles II.'s favourite, pub-
lished by Messrs. Hutchinson.

wrestle with the monetary system of Spain, in 1588, and estimate the value of the "boodle" which may be on board the great Spanish ship in Tobermory Bay. Since then I have pursued the sport, exciting and neither expensive nor dangerous, of treasure-hunting at home. My aim was to find out whether or not the great galleons of the Armada carried much that was valuable on board. My means of discovery are limited. I have only the published Calendars of our own State Papers, letters and dispatches of 1588-1589. That which I have used most is the published catalogue of letters and dispatches from Ireland, for many ships, in September 1588, were wrecked by the great Atlantic surges on the Western Irish shores. But the letters and dispatches are often only indexed. You merely learn that so many Spanish prisoners were examined by the English authorities; the questions and answers are not given. I do find that many confiding gentlemen of Spain, when they landed on an inhospitable shore, wore openly their golden chains. Also I have the names of half-a-dozen Irishmen who took much gold and other valuables out of a Spanish boat, in which shipwrecked men were trying to escape. From one Spanish ship, taken near Calais at the beginning of the fighting, 50,000 ducats (about £25,000 in our sterling money) were secured by the English.

There was treasure on board Opando's flag-ship, at all events. A Spanish officer kept a journal, still extant, of the adventure, ending when the ships that fled north had doubled "the Scottish islands," and were sailing south—to perish, many of them, on the reefs of Argyll, and of the Irish coast. This narrator tells us that, after the fight near Calais, "the treasure" was taken from the battered flag-ship and placed on board of another vessel—let us hope that ship at Tobermory, which is big enough, 1200 tons, and was in good condition. I have only found one larger vessel mentioned: she was of 1300 tons. Thus there is good evidence that many vessels carried

LAST week I exposed to public view my own arithmetical incompetence to

very valuable matters, even on such scanty but sound materials as I can scratch up at a distance from the manuscript letters and papers of the day. But what utter brutes the English

like the eight hundred in the Venetian ship at Tobermory, it was necessary to prevent them from joining any Irish chief who might be disposed to side with any enemies of England. There was also the difficulty of feeding the unfortunates, as Elizabeth left her own men with little powder or supplies of any kind. Captain Egerton, at Knock Fergus, writes that he had to sell his lands in England and his wife's trinkets to find supplies and pay for the English soldiers of his command. Such was

MRS. MARY GAUNT.
Whose new book, "Alone in West Africa," has recently been published by Mr. Werner Laurie.

your great and good Queen Bess, who let her victorious sailors starve at Margate, while Philip of Spain, very far from being a saintly person, behaved generously to the poor wretches who returned alive to his ports.

As for us in Scotland, we were not at war with Spain, and in Fife the Rev. James Melville comforted the Spaniards who put in at Anstruther, with porridge, and stayed them with sermons, finally explaining to their officers, in Latin, probably, that they were all doomed to eternal punishment if they did not abandon the

errors of Rome for the pure doctrines of our national Zion. The good man tells us all this in his amusing Memoirs.

As to the Tobermory galleon, nobody knows how she was blown up in the harbour. Five Highland hostages were on board the ship; all perished, and it is conceivable that they, somehow, managed to set the vessel on fire. But as I observe that one galleon which reached a Spanish haven blew up in harbour, I am inclined to suspect that the disaster at Tobermory was merely accidental. The five Maclean hostages must, indeed, have been desperate characters if they blew themselves up for the pleasure of perishing in company with seven hundred Spaniards, against whom, mind you, they had no great feud. The Spanish captain can scarcely have lifted anchor to sail away, carrying the hostages with him, for he could not have deserted a hundred of his own men, with their captain, who were certainly on shore, serving as mercenaries under Maclean of Desart: he had a furious war on his hands against the Macdonalds of the Isles. Such were the spoils of my treasure-hunting at home, when this was written. I have since dredged up more.

"THE TAILED HEAD-HUNTERS OF NIGERIA."

BY MAJOR A. J. N. TREMEARNE.
Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the
Publishers, Messrs. Seeley, Service and Co.
(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)



BULL-BAITING IN NORTHERN NIGERIA: WAITING TO SPRING ON THE BULL'S NECK.

These sketches were drawn from actual photographs taken in the market at Jemaan Daroro, Northern Nigeria. In the left-hand picture the man in front of the bull is awaiting a favourable opportunity to spring on to its neck. The toreador, however, fell on this occasion, and the bull gored him, as shown in the right-hand illustration. In Northern Nigerian bull-baiting the horns are not protected, but the bull is not loose. Two men hold a rope tied to one of its hind feet, and one, the catcher, holds a rope fastened to the neck or horns. [From "The Tailed Head-Hunters of Nigeria," by Major A. J. N. Tremearne.]



THE BAITER BAITED: THE BULL GORING THE FALLEN TOREADOR.



TAILS AS SUBSTITUTES FOR WEDDING RINGS: KAGORO WOMEN OF TUKU TOZO WEARING THE KUNNOKI IN SIGN THAT THEY ARE MARRIED.

"Instead of the girdle, married women wear a tail behind, which has various names according to whether it is decorated or not, but is in its most primitive form called 'kunnok,' and this is in shape something like a mushroom, some being long and thin, others being short and stumpy. It is made of a palm fibre, very tightly drawn together and bound with string. . . . In Tuku and Tuku Tozo the tail resembles a cow-bell more than a mushroom. . . . The woman with the hair is an Attakka, the hair being probably a sign of mourning."

From "The Tailed Head-Hunters of Nigeria."

authorities in Ireland were! They had to do with starving men, already in many cases robbed of all that they had by the Irish peasantry, their fellow Catholics. Some prisoners offered security for the ransoms of their lives; they were usually disarmed, yet they were massacred in cold blood, in small parties or large—thirty, forty, or more at a time. One ghastly entry gives the butchery of 4000!

One infamous Irish brute—I preserve his name, M'Lachlan McCabe—slew eighty defenceless Spaniards with an axe. He was probably the hired butcher of some Englishman having authority. Of course, if a troop landed in arms, and in good condition,



PERFORMED BY A HYSTERICAL ACROBAT: A HAMMOCK DANCE IN SIERRA LEONE.

"In parts of Sierra Leone can be seen the 'hammock dance,' really a series of gymnastic feats on a slack rope. . . . the performer swinging himself on a hammock between two poles some forty feet in height, and turning himself over and over, or balancing his body like Blondin. He has to be worked into a state resembling hysteria before he will commence his performance." [From "The Tailed Head-Hunters of Nigeria,"]



PROTECTED FROM LEOPARDS AND HYENAS BY BRANCHES OF EUPHORBIA: A NIGERIAN GOAT-HOUSE.

"The goat-houses are small, round huts, with logs on the floor. The door is closed by placing logs of wood on the top of one another, they being held in position by an upright on each side. Loose branches of thorn or euphorbia are placed in front to keep leopards and hyenas away from these logs. . . . A compound has a house for each wife, and, in addition to the conical goat-houses and granaries, other huts." [From "The Tailed Head-Hunters of Nigeria,"]

THE BOMB - ATTEMPT UPON YUAN - SHI - KAI, REPUBLIC - FORMER.



1. THE SENTRY-BOX WHICH SAVED YUAN-SHI-KAI'S LIFE BY SPOILING THE AIM OF THE BOMB-THROWERS: THE SCENE OF THE OUTRAGE; SHOWING, ON THE LEFT, A HYDRANT WITH ITS WOODEN COVER SHATTERED BY THE EXPLOSION.
2. SHOWING, ON THE LEFT, THE TEA-SHOP FROM WHICH THE BOMB-THROWERS CAME, INTO WHICH THEY FLED, AND IN WHICH THEY WERE ARRESTED: THE SCENE OF THE OUTRAGE IN WANG-FU STREET.
3. SOON UPON THE SCENE AND SMILING AS HE MOUNTED GUARD OVER THE PRISONERS: THE HIGH EXECUTIONER AWAITING ORDERS AFTER THE OUTRAGE.
4. UNDER A BASKET AND PROTECTED BY A TRIPOD: A BOMB WHICH DID NOT EXPLODE, GUARDED BY CHINESE SOLDIERS OPPOSITE THE TEA-SHOP (X).
5. AFTER THE EXPLOSION: THE HORSE OF ONE OF YUAN-SHI-KAI'S ESCORT STRETCHED DEAD IN THE ROADWAY AFTER THE BOMB-THROWING.
6. SIGN OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE AFFAIR: A HORSE OF YUAN-SHI-KAI'S ESCORT DEAD ON THE SCENE OF THE OUTRAGE.
7. SHOWING THE DAMAGED DOORS AND THE POLICE GUARD: THE TEA-SHOP INTO WHICH THE BOMB-THROWERS FLED.

It was reported the other day that the Dowager-Empress of China had issued an unpublished edict instructing Yuan-Shi-Kai to establish a Republic in co-operation with the Southern Republicans, and that that personage was then seeking to persuade the Nanking Government to allow him to administer the affairs of the whole of China pending the National Convention's appointment of a permanent Government and its adoption of a Constitution. He is not likely to find the way he is treading paved with anything but thorns. There is no doubt that his life is in constant danger. Witness the occurrence of January 16, when he

narrowly escaped assassination in Peking. Three bombs were thrown at his carriage as he was driving through Wang-fu Street after a conference at the Palace; and some twenty people, including members of his escort and police, were injured, several dying from their wounds. The bombs, which were about the size of a condensed-milk tin, contained a powerful explosive. One failed to explode, and the other two, being badly aimed, fell behind the Premier's carriage. The assassins came out from a tea-shop as he approached, and after throwing the bombs rushed back into it and were arrested there.

SQUEAL ANSWERED BY HOWL: THE FRENZIED PURSUIT OF THE SWIFT-GLIDING SLEIGH OF DEATH

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



WITH A LITTLE PIG AS BAIT: HUNTING WOLVES BY NIGHT IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.

For this curious method of wolf-hunting in Northern Russia, sportsmen make up special parties. Young pigs are taken in a basket in the troika, and so soon as the appointed spot is reached are used to attract the quarry. A pig is held aloft by the tail, whereupon it squeals and so lures the wolves towards it—and towards the death-dealing sleigh.

ART. MUSIC



DAUGHTER OF THE WELL-KNOWN "PUNCH" ARTIST: MISS SYLVIA RAVEN-HILL, WHO HAS GONE ON THE STAGE AT DALY'S THEATRE. Miss Raven-Hill, who will be nineteen in May, is the daughter of Mr. Leonard Raven-Hill, whose cartoons are such a feature of "Punch." She was educated at Rodean, near Brighton, and has studied dancing and singing in Paris. She believes that every girl should have a profession.

(Photograph by Foulsham and Ranfield.)

MUSIC.

MR. YORK BOWEN'S new Symphony, dedicated to Mr. Landon Ronald and produced by him at the concert given by the New Symphony Orchestra last week, achieves interest without arriving at distinction. If one is content to listen without being critical, the impression made by the music is wholly pleasant; the composer has written with the enthusiasm of youth, and with a certain mastery over his means that may not be overlooked. He gives us bright, pleasing music; the development of the material is often associated with unexpected and interesting devices and combinations, to the making of which a large measure of study has been demanded. But, unfortunately, Mr. York Bowen hears too much music in the course of his professional career: he has what is probably a species of subconscious



Photo Alfred Ellis and Watery.

"THE BEAR-LEADERS" AT THE COMEDY THEATRE: MISS COMPTON AS MRS. STANHOPE MOLYNEUX AND MR. DONALD CALTHROP AS EDWARD PETWORTH.

memory. Mr. Dick, as he explained to David Copperfield, was hindered in the writing of his Memorial by King Charles's head—it came between him and his native inspiration. Mr. York Bowen is still more unfortunate: several heads will insist upon coming between him and his symphony—the heads of Richard Wagner (see "Tristan"), of Richard Strauss (see "Salomé"), and of Tchaikovsky ("Symphonie Pathétique"). The worst of it is that Mr. Bowen cannot keep these heads out of sight, and consequently his new work becomes a kind of Memorial Symphony. This is unfortunate, for the composer's intentions are, doubtless, as honest as they are serious, and his work is full of promise. Before he is much older he will in all probability be speaking with his own voice, and he should then become a valuable addition to the ranks of British composers. It remains to say that the performance of the symphony was spirited, the reception excellent, and the applause at the end prolonged.

The Centenary Concerts of the Philharmonic Society start this week, the first British composer to celebrate the occasion being Mr. Percy Pitt, the gifted musical director



"A PAINTER'S STUDIO" — END OF 17TH CENTURY — From an old print.

of the Grand Opera Syndicate. His Symphony in G minor is the Sinfonietta written for the Birmingham Festival in 1906, and given in London a year later. It is an interesting work, and reveals the composer's mastery of the mysteries and possibilities of orchestration.

At the London Symphony Orchestra's concert a few days ago Mr. Hamilton Harty's tone poem, "With the Wild Geese," was the most interesting performance. It was directed by the composer. Mme. Clara Butt sang the "Sea Pictures" of Sir Edward Elgar, who directed the rest of the orchestral numbers on the



Photo Corbett

IN A PLAY WHICH CONCERNS THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS MR. OWEN NARES AS ARCHIE GRAHAM, AND MISS MARGERY MAUDE AS EFFIE PEMBERTON IN "THE EDUCATION OF VIRTUE" AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.

Effie Pemberton comes innocently into Archie Graham's bedroom in the early morning to hear an account of his doings in London the previous day. Archie tries to persuade her to return to her own room, but in her curiosity and ignorance she refuses to go.

programme. One has yet to feel that the mantle of Dr. Richter has fallen upon his successor at these concerts.

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein's genuine pluck and rare fighting spirit must needs impress even those who think they have cause to complain of the working of his venture at the London Opera House. He has now boldly lowered his prices to the theatre level, and promises to abate nothing of the quality of the performances.

The appointment of Herr Balling to succeed Dr. Richter in the control of the Hallé Orchestra in Manchester follows Dr. Richter's own wishes and recommendation. Herr Balling is a notable conductor of



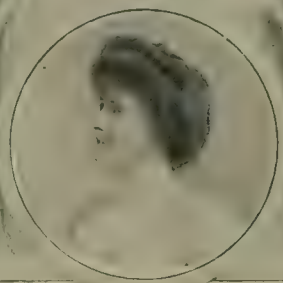
Photo Alfred Ellis and Watery.

"THE BEAR-LEADERS" AT THE COMEDY THEATRE: A SCENE AT THE BALL.

From left to right, the figures are (1) Miss Mary Brough as Lady Tuddenham, (2) a character not named on the programme, and who does not speak, but is of some importance to the plot, (3) Miss Compton as Mrs. Stanhope Molyneux, (4) Mr. Fred Lewis as Mr. Felgate, (5) Mr. Michael Sherbrooke as Anatole Durcuc, and (6) Mr. Edmund Gwenn as Stanhope Molyneux.

grand opera. Bayreuth, Munich, and Budapest have testified to his excellence in this regard, and as an interpreter of Wagner he is already known in England.

THE DRAMA



AUTHOR OF A REMARKABLE NEW PLAY, "RUTHERFORD AND SON," RECENTLY PRODUCED AT THE COURT THEATRE: MISS K. G. SOWERBY. Miss K. G. Sowerby's play, "Rutherford and Son," was produced at the Court Theatre on February 1, and made a great impression on the critics. It treats of a North country manufacturer, John Rutherford, head of Rutherford and Son, who tyrannises over his children, and their consequent rebellion. [Photograph by Macnaghten.]

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE BEAR-LEADERS." AT THE COMEDY.

THE plays we have been given lately on the London stage have had a rather serious tone, even those that aimed at amusement. It was, therefore, with a sense of relief that Mr. R. C. Carton's admirers discovered him in his most frivolous and diverting mood during the opening act of his newest comedy. Not for a long while has a first-night performance been accompanied so persistently with laughter as was that of "The Bear-Leaders." Its fashionable adventurers, a Mr. and Mrs. Molyneux, who earn their bread by training young cubs in social deportment, and making them well-mannered and amenable to discipline, are distinctly novel types in the theatre, and their troubles in handling a couple of protégés, whom their interests demand they



Photo Alfred Ellis and Watery.

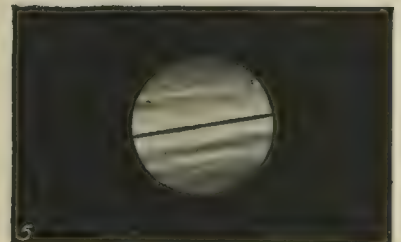
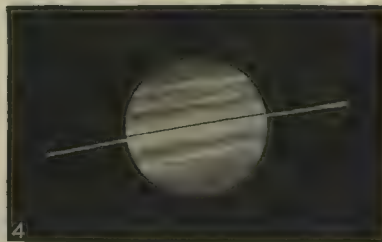
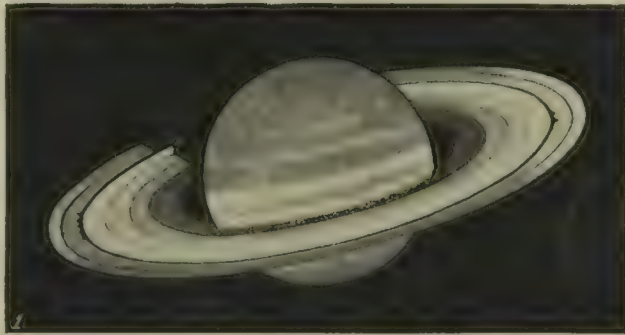
"THE BEAR-LEADERS" AT THE COMEDY THEATRE: MISS MURIEL MARTIN HARVEY AS LADY MARJORIE HILLBORN, AND MR. DONALD CALTHROP AS EDWARD PETWORTH.

shall keep apart, but their very manoeuvres throw into each other's arms, are productive of most laughable scenes and complications.

Two offers come at once to the Molyneux firm, and they see no reason why they should not accept both, and lick into shape simultaneously the hobbledehoy heir to a Dukedom, and a hoyden who is the granddaughter of a termagant Countess. But since the Duke and the Countess have had a violent feud, it is necessary that neither should know that the bear-leaders have more than one pupil under their charge, and, of course, the young people must be prevented from associating. Mr. Carton has a sub-plot, which descends into the noisier sort of humour, and the note of comedy gradually changes, as the action goes on, to that of broad farce. But the dialogue is full of wit, and the play is brilliantly acted. The air of self-importance which Mr. Gwenn lends to Mr. Molyneux, Miss Compton's unaffected and almost lethargic manner, and the refreshing naturalness of Mr. Donald Calthrop and Miss Muriel

Martin Harvey (the latest stage débutante) in the boy and girl parts, blend so as to produce the most agreeable ensemble. (Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in this Number.)

ARE ITS RINGS DISAPPEARING?—SATURN IN VARIOUS PHASES.



1. SATURN AND ITS RINGS, SHOWING THE "CRAPE" RING—DECEMBER 1874.
2. SATURN AND ITS RINGS—AS THEY APPEARED ON JULY 16, 1906.
3. THE FIRST DRAWINGS OF SATURN—MADE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

4. SEEN AS A STRAIGHT LINE. THE RINGS OF SATURN AS SEEN ON JULY 30, 1907.
5. SATURN'S RINGS INVISIBLE. THE APPEARANCE OF THE PLANET AT THE BEGINNING OF 1908.
6. TAKEN AT THE LOWELL OBSERVATORY; SATURN WITH ITS RINGS ABOUT IT.

7. AS SEEN FROM THE EARTH; PHASES OF SATURN'S RING—SHOWING THE SUN IN THE CENTRE, AND THE EARTH.
8. SATURN HIDDEN BY THE CLOUDS; BUT ITS SHADOW THROWN ACROSS ITS RINGS BY THE SUN'S LIGHT.
9. SATURN AS IT WOULD APPEAR TO US IF WE COULD STAND UPON ITS NEAREST SATELLITE AND WATCH IT RISE ABOVE THE HORIZON OF JAGGED PEAKS.

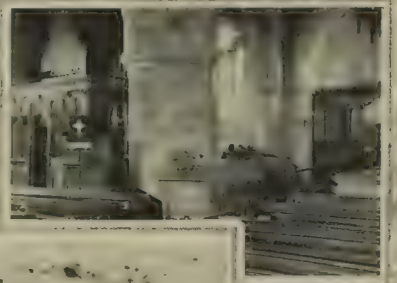
Towards the end of January, it was rumoured that Saturn was losing its rings. A number of observers made disquieting notes regarding the matter, and M. Camille Flammarion was interviewed. "Saturn," he said to the "Telegraph," "... is the lightest of the planets, and is for ever changing or doing something unexpected. . . . The Observatory at Greenwich had on January 12 noticed a scintillating flocculence of the extremity of the great axis of the bright

ring of Saturn, and one of the interpretations was that this was preparatory to the entire vanishing or dissolution of that ring, if not perhaps, also that of all the rings. . . . Even if the rings were to dissolve or to fall on the planet, it does not seem that it would have the slightest effect on other planets." M. Flammarion thinks the rings will continue for years, and that the seeming change is due to our seeing them at a more oblique angle than before.

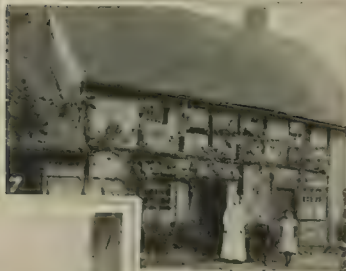
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 from Drawings by the Abbé Moirax, of Bourges Observatory; No. 3, after Gassendi and Huygens; No. 6, from "The Evolution of Worlds," by Courtesy of Messrs. Macmillan; Nos. 8 and 9 from Mr. T. E. R. Phillips's Drawings in Part I, of "Marvels of the Universe," by Courtesy of Messrs. Hutchinson.

THE FINAL WORDS OF THE MASTER'S FICTION: THE DICKENS CENTENARY.

"COPY" FOR "THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD"; AND "SCENES" FROM DICKENS'S WORKS.



Handwritten text, likely a manuscript page from "The Mystery of Edwin Drood", featuring a circular library stamp that reads "PROPERTY OF THE YORKSHIRE LIBRARY".



1. "DAVID COPPERFIELD": BLUNDERSTONE CHURCH, WITH THE SUNDIAL AND THE WINDOW THROUGH WHICH PEGGOTY USED TO WATCH THE HOUSE DURING SERVICE.
2. "THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP": THE CHURCH IN WHICH LITTLE NELL WAS BORN, TONG CHURCH, DEDICATED TO ST. MARY THE VIRGIN AND ST. BARTHOLOMEW.
3. LITTLE NELL'S CHURCH: INSIDE TONG CHURCH.
4. WHERE DICKENS WROTE MOST OF "DAVID COPPERFIELD": 1, DEVONSHIRE TERRACE, LONDON.

5. THE FINAL WORDS OF FICTION WRITTEN BY THE MASTER: THE LAST PAGE OF DICKENS'S MANUSCRIPT OF "THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD," UPON WHICH HE WAS ENGAGED AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH AND LEFT UNFINISHED.
6. "GREAT EXPECTATIONS": THE HOUSE OF MR. PUMBLECHOOK, JOB GARGERY'S UNCLE, AT ROCHESTER.
7. "THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP": LITTLE NELL'S COTTAGE, AT TONG, SHROPSHIRE.

8. "THE PICKWICK PAPERS": THE BEAUFORT ARMS, BATH, THE SCENE OF THE BOILED-LEG-OF-MUTTON "SWARRY" IN WHICH SAM WELLS TOOK PART.
9. "DAVID COPPERFIELD": THE "LITTLE INN" IN WHICH MR. MICAWBER STAYED IN CANTERBURY.
10. "DAVID COPPERFIELD": THE "UMBLE ONE OF URIAH HEEP, IN CANTERBURY.
11. "THE PICKWICK PAPERS": THE STAIRCASE DESCRIBED IN THE "SWARRY" SCENE.

It is just a hundred years since Charles Dickens was born, at Landport, Portsea, on February 7, 1812, and the whole English-speaking world has been celebrating the centenary of this memorable date in the annals of its literature. And not the English-speaking world alone, for in other countries, too, the memory of Dickens is cherished, and notably in France, where recently many of

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MS. BY RICHGIZT; THE OTHERS BY SARGISSON.

(Continued opposite.)

OFFICIAL UPHOLDER OF HOME RULE FOR IRELAND; AND HIS CHIEF FOE.



MAKER OF THE STATEMENT THAT THE ULSTER PEOPLE WILL REFUSE TO RECOGNISE THE DUBLIN PARLIAMENT:
THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD HENRY CARSON, LEADER OF THE IRISH UNIONIST PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

expressed the determination that he should not. Eventually, Mr. Churchill, writing to Lord Londonderry, said that so far from wishing to provoke Irish Unionists by speaking in Ulster Hall, the centre of Unionism in Belfast, he did not mind where he spoke, but intended to speak in that city "in lawful exercise of the elementary rights of citizenship." Endeavours to secure other halls for the meeting failed; and at last it was officially announced that it would be held at one o'clock on February 8 in the Football Ground of the Belfast Celtic Park Club, where some 20,000 people could be accommodated. At the same time came the report that a large force of troops was to be drafted into Belfast from Dublin—and from the Curragh, if necessary—these to consist of 250 cavalry and five battalions of infantry; that is to say, of about 3500 of all ranks and arms; while it was pointed out further that various other details were available. The painting of Sir Edward Carson is by Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bt., and was exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1911. The photograph of it is by Hollyer. The photograph of Mr. Winston Churchill is by Dinham and Sons, Torquay.



AT THE INN: THE FRIAR'S SONG

LITERATURE

ON THE WAY TO THE FRIAR'S SONG

Moving Pictures. The cinematograph has become such an important factor in the amusements of the people that a wide circle of readers is assured for the new volume, "Moving Pictures: How They are Made and Worked," by Frederick A. Talbot (Heinemann), recently added to the "Conquests of Science" series. Much of the book, of course, is of a technical character, which will be both interesting and useful to photographers, amateurs as well as professional. Apart from its technical interest, however, the story of cinematography and its wonderful development possesses a fascination in which everyone can participate, and Mr. Talbot tells it in a most readable manner. Those aspects of the subject which will chiefly appeal to the general reader are the account of the struggles of the early

to the building whence the cries proceeded, and found Paul and his colleagues in their workshop, giving vent to whole-hearted exuberance of triumph.

"MOVING PICTURES: HOW THEY ARE MADE AND WORKED."

BY FREDERICK A. TALBOT.

Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann

They had just succeeded in throwing the first perfect animated pictures upon a screen." The astonished policemen were the first members of the public permitted to witness this conquest of science. The whole book, which is abundantly illustrated from photographs, is most interesting, and will add largely to the pleasure to be derived from a moving-picture show.

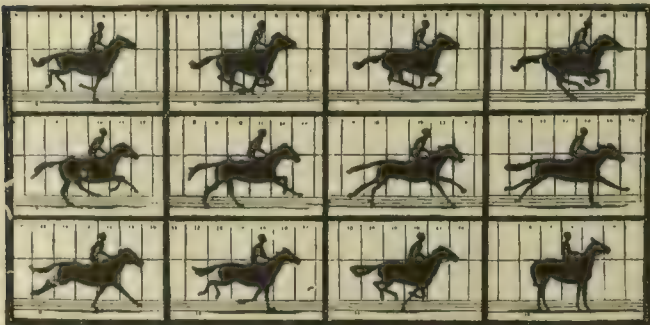
Tailed Head-Hunters of Nigeria.

(See Illustrations on "At the South Sea" (Paul's) Page.)

Major A. J. N. Tremearne's new book records many impressions of West Africa generally, but the particular region to which it introduces us is sensationally advertised by its title "The Tailed Head-Hunters of Nigeria" (Seeley). Head-hunters must be terrific fellows, anyhow. When they wear tails they evidently reach an extreme of repellent (yet comic) savagery. The reader may be referred to the remarkable reproductions of photographs which can scarcely be said to adorn, but do very realistically illustrate, Major Tremearne's volume. It is

necessary to revise what we have written above by explaining that only the women sport tails, though this is not obvious in the photographs in question. The term "fellows" seems not inappropriate to the figures they represent. Their appendage is made of a palm fibre, very tightly drawn together and bound with string. In its most primitive form, the tail is mushroom-shaped. An advanced fashion has a wide, wheel-shaped end, plaited like basket-work, with or without beads round the rim, the axle, perhaps, being bound with brass wire or sheet brass. Sometimes it is worn plain, sometimes painted with red earth to match the body. The tail is the sign of the married woman, and probably is a survival of a peculiar cult. It is not sacred to the wearer, but passes as an heirloom to be adopted by succeeding married daughters of the family. As a flourishing industry, head-hunting has its centre at Jemaan Daroro, a late settlement of the Filani, who never achieved the complete subjection of the tribes around it. Every one of these has given us trouble since we took them in hand, and the Kagoro, who occupy the neighbouring mountains, were still unconquered when the author was posted to this district in 1909. These Kagoro are one of half-a-dozen tribes, possibly of a common stock, with whom

the habit of the "kunnok," as the tail is called, prevails; and of their history, habitations, habits, customs, superstitions, and social organisations Major Tremearne here writes a particular and entertaining account, which testifies to the energy and intelligence with which he interpreted his duties as an administrator. It runs to a very thick volume, simply stuffed with information about this extensive hinterland, added to the Empire



THE FIRST MOVING PICTURES BY THE FATHER OF ANIMATED PHOTOGRAPHY: SILHOUETTES WHICH PROVED THE ACCURACY OF MEISSONIER'S ART.

Reproduced by Courtesy of the "Scientific American."

"About 1827 Mr. Muybridge, an ingenious Englishman resident in San Francisco... placed twenty-four cameras side by side. As the animal passed each camera, it broke the thread controlling its shutter... The record appeared in silhouette... The Anglo-American experimenter—who might be described as the father of animated photography—received a warm greeting by Meissonier... Here was a man who could demonstrate that his views were correct."

From "Moving Pictures."

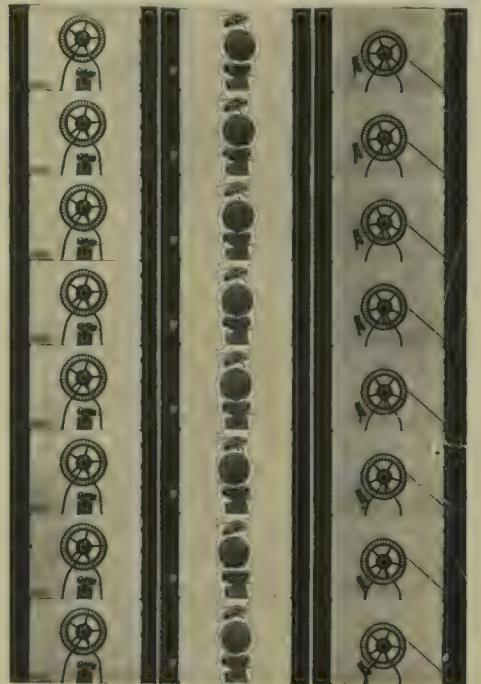
inventors and the description of the ingenious methods by which trick-films and picture-plays are produced, also the illustrations of popular natural history. It is gratifying to learn that English experimenters, notably Mr. Muybridge and Mr. Robert W. Paul, have taken a considerable part in bringing cinematography to perfection. The manufacture of a suitable celluloid film was for a long time an obstacle to progress, but it was overcome at last. "About three o'clock one morning, in the early months of 1895, the quietness of Hulton Garden was disturbed by loud and prolonged shouts. The police rushed hurriedly



THE MOST AMBITIOUS CINEMATOGRAPH EVER ATTEMPTED: 2500 MEN AND HORSES IN THE BATTLE SCENE FROM "THE SIEGE OF CALAIS."

"This film, produced by Pathé Frères, is the most ambitious ever attempted, 2500 men and horses taking part therein... French history has been a rich mine to the picture-play producer... In the first attempts the management of the crowds was perhaps the most troublesome factor."

From "Moving Pictures."



A FLY AS A CINEMATOGRAPH ACROBAT: A NEW VERSION OF "THE FLY ON THE WHEEL."

Copyright, Urban Trading Co., Ltd.

"As [the fly] advanced the wheel slipped round in the opposite direction. While the insect was walking like a criminal on a treadmill, the pictures were taken... Again the fly was laid upon its back beneath the wheel, and was seen to revolve the disc with its legs... The fly thought it was walking in the same way that it walks along the ceiling... One fly was seen juggling with articles such as tiny dumbbells... The fly was secured by a thin strand of silk."

From "Moving Pictures."

by the determined and adventurous efforts of our officials and pioneers, and administered with a careful concern



A SANDOW ACT ON THE CINEMATOGRAPH: A FLY BALANCING A CORK.

"One fly was seen seated in a diminutive chair... endeavouring to balance a piece of cork, and intense amusement was caused when it was seen to wipe its feet, in the same way that a man rubs his hands together, preparatory to making some kind of effort... The fly was secured by a thin strand of silk."

From "Moving Pictures."

for native custom. On both points the present work throws much illumination, and an excellent map adds greatly to its value.



Scrubbing the surface of the teeth with powders or pastes does not thoroughly cleanse them; it leaves their condition, and that of the mouth, unimproved.

What the teeth and mouth need is Odol, which antiseptically purifies the mouth, and cleanses every part of all the teeth—not merely where they show.

Being antiseptic, Odol arrests dental decay, and being liquid it penetrates even the minutest cracks and crevices in and between the teeth, and by a remarkable property peculiar to Odol alone, it permeates the gums and lining membrane, freeing the whole mouth from all harmful germs and keeping it free, and fresh, and wholesome, and the breath delightfully fragrant for hours afterwards.

ART NOTES.

THE death of the painter of the two Living-Room Pictures in the last Academy is a matter of deep regret. Mr. Val Havers, who chose to be called by his mother's maiden-name, was the son of artists, themselves well known; but his sudden success last year put him at once in a different rank. The picture of a man stretching up his arms from the lowly levels of a village green towards a star-lit sky had a curiously memorable quality. Perhaps its rightness and balance helped to fix it on the memory; it is more easily projected on the easel of the inner eye than any other canvas of its year. Mr. Havers, with health and desire, would have been one of the few men of his time who might have made a success of the decorating of Chelsea Town Hall.

Since Cardinal Newman, who had few views about modern literature, had none about painting, it is proper for Mr. Wilfrid Ward to be brief on these subjects. Newman's portraits fall into the background; obviously, the biography is, to the thinking of the school-men, a better canvas. But Newman had his preferences in paint—in the paint that did duty for him. Of Mr. Oulless's picture, he said, justly enough, that it "is the one I shall be known by"; and his estimate is rendered the more secure by Rajon's admirable etching from this work, of which Oriel and the Birmingham Oratory possess the original and the replica. The Millais is less familiar, though, for the pleasure that the artist had in making it, it should be a notable portrait: "You have the complexion of a child," he said to the sitter, eighty years of age. But Mr. Ward makes nothing of such trivialities of the studio. He does not, I think, even mention Miss Maria Giberne's group of the Newman family, which would have been reproduced by any biographer less obedient to the will of his subject. The Giberne group shows the mother, brother, and two sisters

seated with John Henry, who, holding a book upon his knee, seems to discourse to his relatives, a higher-critic on the hearth. But Mr. Ward can defend the omission: Newman spoke of the group, for reasons far to seek, as "a libel upon my mother and her children." Miss Giberne, a friend and contemporary, became a nun after Newman's ordination in the Church of Rome.

Another lady, Miss Deane, the Cardinal's cousin, painted the picture in the National Portrait Gallery.



DIGNITY AND COMFORT IN FURNITURE: THE QUEEN'S SITTING-ROOM ON BOARD THE "MEDINA."

The furnishings for the apartments used by the King and Queen and their suite on board the "Medina," were supplied by Messrs. Waring and Gillow, and the delicate and refined colour-schemes and the dignity and comfort of the furniture were much commented upon. Messrs. Waring and Gillow have had a long and honourable career as royal furni-hers. They furnished all the royal apartments on the "Ophir," when, as Duke and Duchess of York, their Majesties went on their tour round the world. Again, Messrs. Waring and Gillow fitted up the royal apartments on the "Renown" for its journey to India, and the Duke of Connaught's apartments on the "Balmoral Castle," which conveyed him to South Africa for the opening of Parliament there.

In this the action and features are those of a man feeble with years, and the sitter's state is more than mirrored in the artist's brushwork. No Newmanite can read

Mr. G. K. Chesterton on Watts's powers as a portrait-painter without regretting the Cardinal's absence from that master's famous line in the National Portrait Gallery. With the exception of the picture by Mr. Oulless, George Richmond's is the most familiar of the Newman portraits. To this is attached a tale—and a Roman collar. It was made in 1844, still a period of white ties; but within twelve months Newman had left Anglican orders, and an engraver with a sense of the fitness of neck-gear completed the conversion, in the drawing as we know it.

That it is a season of sculpture we may a little guess from the activity in St. Paul's and at Hyde Park Corner, but not at all in the art galleries. The Society of Twelve is modern in everything save that which, being lacking, makes it old-fashioned. The half of any dozen pretending to modernity should be sculptors. But Bond Street, confirmed in the water-colour habit, is without its marbles. It is at the tables of the library at the Victoria and Albert Museum that one learns of the widespread activity and interest in the plastic art. Strewn with magazines from far and near, those tables are heavy with the rediscovery of bronze and stone. From Budapest, Vienna, and New York; from Berlin, Stuttgart, Munich; from Darmstadt, Amsterdam, and Cadiz, come pictures of the new sculpture. And next to tidings of the new sculptors are articles on the statues of India, China, and M. Rodin. Every capital, every province, has its Mr. Epstein. But in Bond Street and at the Leicester Galleries we are still deep in the problems of Sir Alfred East's "tonality" or the shadings of Mr. Muirhead Bone's pencil. If it is questioned whether such things should continuously concern us, the answer has been given by the magnificent collection of water-colours by Brabazon, recently shown by the courtesy of Mrs. Lewis Hind, at 8, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square. E M

How Singers and Actors avoid Sore Throat.

Caruso's Throat. "I have not dared to venture outside my hotel, except to go to the opera, as I have been so afraid of catching sore throat," said a great Italian Prima Donna during her first visit to London.

Her words make one realise vividly what extreme care great singers have to take in order to keep the throat and voice in a healthy condition. During one visit to America, for instance, Caruso is said to have lost about £10,000 owing to an ailment of his throat.

It is interesting to learn, therefore, that practically all singers and actors now rely upon one simple means of keeping the throat in a healthy, germ-free condition, so that their chances of catching sore throat, etc., are reduced to an absolute minimum.

The remedy which they use daily is Wulfsing's Formamint, the germ-killing throat tablet. Physicians are agreed that this pleasant and harmless tablet is by far the most effectual means of thoroughly disinfecting the mouth and throat. The habit of sucking a few of these tablets every day safeguards one not only against sore throat, but also against such dangerous infectious diseases as diphtheria, consumption of the lungs, scarlet fever, measles and tonsillitis.

Interesting Letters.

Here are a few typical letters from leading singers and actors. Madame Adelina Patti writes, "I find Wulfsing's Formamint tablets very beneficial for sore throat." Sir George Alexander writes, "Formamint has been my constant companion during the winter and I have found it a dangerous enemy to the influenza fiend." Madame Clara Butt writes, "I find Formamint tablets invaluable, and strongly advise all singers to use them." Mr. H. B. Irving writes, "On every occasion I have used Formamint tablets I have found them most beneficial."

Everyone who is not already a user of Formamint, should write for a free sample to the manufacturers, Messrs. A. Wulfsing & Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C. "The Illustrated London News" should be mentioned and a penny stamp enclosed to cover postage. All chemists sell Wulfsing's Formamint, price 1s. 11d per bottle, but some sell worthless imitations too. Insist on having the real thing—Wulfsing's Formamint.



Madame Adelina Patti.



Sir George Alexander



Madame Clara Butt.



Mr. H. B. Irving.

GLORIOUS VICTORY FOR HARLENE HAIR-DRILL.

Baldness, Greyness, and Scalp Disorders Disappear Before Power of Royal Hair Specialist's Great Discovery Like Snow Beneath Sunshine.

ONLY A FEW MORE FREE OUTFITS FOR GROWING LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR BY THIS WONDERFUL TOILET METHOD NOW LEFT—WRITE AND GET YOURS TO-DAY BEFORE TOO LATE.

"Harlene Hair-Drill" has won a glorious victory! Everywhere Baldness, Greyness, Scurf and other Hair disorders are vanishing before its power like snow beneath the noonday sun.

People who have been bald for years are growing new, healthy heads of hair by this wonderful method, which only takes two minutes a day to practise. Grey hair is recovering its original hue. Weak hair is becoming strong. Men and women are making themselves look years younger through the increased beauty and health of their hair, brought about by practising this wonderful toilet method every reader has now the opportunity of following for a week Free of Charge.

These are the messages that are being received at the Headquarters of the National Campaign against Baldness and Greyness, 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Over 2,000,000 Free Harlene Outfits Given Away.

Over 2,000,000 Free Harlene Hair-Drill Outfits have now been given away by Mr. Edwards, the Royal Toilet Specialist.

Each Gift Outfit contains a seven days' supply of all the Toilet Essentials required for growing luxuriant and beautiful hair by means of Harlene Hair-Drill.

Each Free Gift contains:

(1) A trial bottle of Edwards' Harlene for the Hair. This delightful preparation feeds the hair and stimulates the hair-roots. It makes the hair soft and glossy, and invests it with a beautiful lustre and luxuriance.

(2) A packet of Cremex Shampoo Powder for the Scalp, which dissolves scurf, banishes irritation and itching of the scalp, and prepares the Hair for the Hair-Drill Treatment.

(3) A special copy of the illustrated Secret Manual of Hair-Drill, containing all the rules of this wonderful toilet method, which is practised by royalty every day, which cures Baldness, Greyness, and other forms of Hair Weakness, and makes the hair beautifully soft and silken, and wonderfully glossy, well-coloured and abundant.

Wonderful Success Reported from all over the Country.

Every day Mr. Edwards is literally inundated with the reports of the wonderful success achieved by Harlene Hair-Drill.



Shampoo your hair once a week with "Cremex" and drill it for 2 minutes daily with Harlene, and it will soon become abundant, glossy and beautiful. You can do this free of charge. A few more Free "Hair-Drill" Outfits for banishing Baldness, Greyness and other Scalp and Hair Weakness can be obtained at the Harlene Headquarters, 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C. The Coupon below, used to-day, will bring you one of these wonder-working Toilet Outfits as a Free Gift for your Hair. Write to-day.

Thousands of letters are daily being received from delighted recipients of these free gifts.

"How can I thank you enough," writes one, and the letter is typical of them all, "for what your generous gift has done for me?"

"It has cured my baldness of seven years' standing."

"It has removed all scurf from my scalp."

"Now my hair is growing thickly all over my head, and it has made me look ten years younger than I did before practising Harlene Hair-Drill. You are a public benefactor, and I cannot thank you sufficiently."

Mr. Edwards is delighted at the success of his great national campaign.

All the more is he pleased, seeing that the free outfits prepared for this gigantic fight against Hair-Poverty have nearly all been distributed.

Here are some of the Hair Weaknesses and Scalp Disorders absolutely and quickly cured by "Harlene Hair-Drill."

Baldness	Greyness, total or partial
Falling Hair	Scurf and Dandruff
Thin Weak Hair	Greasy Hair
Straggling Hair	Splitting at the Ends
Lustreless Hair	Dull Discoloured Hair
Lank Straight Hair	Dry Brittle Hair
Scanty Hair	Irritation of the Scalp

To obtain one of these Gift Outfits all you must do is to cut out the following coupon. Fill up your name and address. Enclose 3d. in stamps to pay the postage of the return Outfit. Send the coupon and the stamps to the Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

At any chemist's or stores you can obtain Harlene in 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. bottles; and Cremex in boxes of seven shampoos for 1s., or single shampoos 2d.

In case of difficulty in obtaining the above send P.O. to the Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C., and you will be sent what you require by return, carriage paid.

FREE COUPON FOR PRACTISING "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL."

To The EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me one of the few remaining Free Outfits for practising Harlene Hair-Drill specially reserved for readers of *The Illustrated London News*. I enclose 3d. in stamps to pay postage of above. (This takes the outfit to any address in the world.)

NAME

ADDRESS

"Illustrated London News," Feb. 10, 1912.

COLGATE'S

TRADE **RIBBON** MARK

DENTAL CREAM

Its delicious flavour has aided the spread of dental hygiene by making the care of the teeth a pleasure as well as a duty.

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is different from other dentifrices in its double efficiency as well as its delightful flavour. Not only is it efficient at the time of use, but it leaves the mouth sweet, clean and non-acid, the condition which counteracts germ growth.

Good Teeth mean Good Health

A generous trial tube sent for 2d. in stamps.

COLGATE & CO., (Dept. L1) 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. Established 1806. Makers of the famous Colgate's Shaving Stick.

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Can be instantly raised, lowered, reversed, or inclined either way. It extends over bed, couch, or chair without touching it, and is the ideal Table for reading or taking meals in bed with ease and comfort. Change of position is effected by simply pressing the patent push-button. The height of Table can be adjusted at any point from 28 in. to 43 in. from floor. The top is 27 in. long by 18 in. wide, and is always in alignment with the base. It cannot overbalance. The "Adapta" Table is a modern Home Comfort, instantly adjustable to various convenient uses, such as Reading Stand, Writing Table, Bed Rest, Sewing or Work Table, Music Stand, Easel, Card Table, &c.

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FOOT'S ADJUSTABLE REST CHAIR.

Simply press a button and the back declines, or automatically rises, to any position desired by the occupant. Release the button and the back is locked. The detachable Front Table can be used flat for writing or inclined for reading. The arms lift up and turn outwards, forming Side Tables for books, writing materials, &c. The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations. When not in use it slides under the seat.

Automatic Adjustable Back. THE LIBRARY LOUNGE. 171, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W. Adjustable Chairs of every description. Catalogue C7 Free.

PICTURES IN THE ROYAL COLLECTIONS.

MR. LIONEL CUST covers very familiar ground in an extremely well-favoured volume, "Notes on Pictures in the Royal Collections" (Chatto and Windus). As Surveyor of the King's Pictures he writes with a privileged ease on canvases that are for the average critic hedged about with the pomp and circumstance of palace precincts. He is not, for all that, incapacitated by pride of place, and Mr. Roger Fry, Mr. Herbert Cook, and other extra-mural authorities are here and there called upon to offer an opinion. Most important is the section on the canvas (once a panel) called "The Lovers," and attributed to Titian or Bordone. All authorities agree that it has its origins in Giorgione, who may have been the painter of a lost prototype or the beginner of a composition afterwards completed by a younger follower. The issues are, we think, unduly obscured by the importance given to a wretched copy by one Fabris. If this copy was made from the Buckingham Palace picture, it is worthless; even if, as Mr. Cook thinks, it was made from another lost picture of the same subject, its importance is negligible. In it is accentuated what Sir Claude Phillips calls the "by no means Platonic type" of the idyll. But are not the critics deceived in giving such weight to its sensuousness? The Buckingham Palace picture has suffered terribly from time and the restorer,

and it is conceivable that a certain unusual characteristic of the work has been supplied by a vulgar later hand. The lovely Casa Buonarroti version is more discreet in action, and, therefore, more reasonably dignified by association with Giorgione's name. Mr. Cust's argument for the Giorgione *plus* Titian attribution is, on the whole, stronger than Mr. Cook's plea for Paris Bordone.

THE LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN BANK.

ESTABLISHED in 1862, the London and South-Western Bank this year attains its jubilee and presents a record of uninterrupted progress. The original intention of its founders was to serve the South-Western counties, and a number of branches were established. Having, in its infancy, survived the disastrous financial panic of 1866, some of the directors had the foresight to perceive the large and hitherto untilled field waiting to be exploited by a bank willing to cater for the needs of the small trader in London and its rapidly growing suburbs. To-day the London and South-Western Bank has 142 branches in and round London, with forty-four country branches. The City business of the Bank has also grown, and it now takes its place among those leading London banks which may be said to feed and control the commerce of the world.

The new head office at the junction of Fenchurch and Gracechurch Streets, and facing that Mecca of Finance, Lombard Street, stands on a spot once occupied by a large fortified Roman building. So good was the work of these old Roman builders that in several cases there was no necessity to disturb it, and it became part of the foundations of the new bank.

Among the many interesting villages of England few surpass in natural beauty and historical associations that of Aveing, which nestles in a valley of the Cotswolds, near Tetbury and Stroud. Its attractions have been well set forth in a tasteful illustrated



Photo. A. E. Smith.

BUILT ON ANCIENT ROMAN FOUNDATIONS, THE NEW HEAD OFFICE OF THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK IN THE CITY.

The newly completed Head Office of the London and South-Western Bank stands at the corner of Fenchurch Street and Gracechurch Street. Some of the foundations are old Roman walls, and the floors of the Roman building were found 17 feet below the present street-level. The Bank occupies parts of three parishes, and its full address would be 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, and 173, Fenchurch Street; and 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71, Gracechurch Street.

booklet, "The Story of Aveing," by Mr. A. S. Morris, published by Mr. Harry Harmer, *Stroud News* Office, Stroud. The history of Aveing goes back to Roman times, and its traditions, evidenced by prehistoric tumuli, even earlier. Aveing Court, once the abode of Saxon chiefs, recalls the romantic and tragic story of Brictric and Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror. In remorse for having, as a revenge for unrequited passion, caused Brictric's death, she rebuilt the church of Aveing that Masses might be said for his soul. The Longford Mills, near Aveing, were the scene of the riots described in "John Halifax, Gentleman," which, by the way, was written by Mrs. Craik, not Mrs. Craigie, as the booklet states.



THE UNWITTING DESTROYER OF SUBMARINE "A 3": H.M.S. "HAZARD."

The disaster to Submarine "A 3," which sank off the Isle of Wight on February 2, with fourteen officers and men, was due to the "A 3" colliding with the torpedo gun-boat H.M.S. "Hazard," which was accompanying several submarines from Portsmouth for instructional manoeuvres. The collision took place beneath the surface, and it is thought that the submarine, in rising, received a blow from the "Hazard's" propeller, which tore a hole in her side.

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The numerous Branches of the Bank afford many facilities for the transaction of business, and Customers may pay in credits at any Branch, for transmission to any other Branch, free of charge. Arrangements have been made with other Banks to act as Agents in all important towns where this Bank has no Branch.

EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE.

The Bank has powers for acting as Executor and Trustee under Wills, Settlements, etc., and as Trustee for Debenture Holders, and Custodian Trustee. The Bank also accepts Powers of Attorney.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Bank issues DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the Principal Towns of the World; also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES payable at all the Chief Cities abroad.

EFFECTS MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS. UNDERTAKES FOREIGN COLLECTIONS.

NEGOTIATES approved FOREIGN PAPER. ESTABLISHES DOCUMENTARY CREDITS.

And generally conducts any Form of FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS.

THE OFFICERS OF THE BANK ARE BOUND NOT TO DISCLOSE THE TRANSACTIONS OF ANY OF ITS CUSTOMERS.

BALANCE SHEET—31st December, 1911.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Current and Deposit Accounts	18,092,603	11	5				
Other Liabilities and Credit Accounts, including Outstanding Advances, Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, etc.	319,850	17	1				
Acceptances and Liability by endorsement, etc.				18,412,454	8	6	
Capital Subscribed:—				737,952	17	0	
50,000 Shares at £50	£2,500,000						
Paid up:—50,000 Shares £20 per Share	1,000,000	0	0				
Reserve Fund (Invested as per Contra)	1,000,000	0	0				
Profit and Loss:—							
Balance brought from last Account	40,565	9	10				
Net profit for the half-year ended 31st December, 1911	110,514	12	6				
Writing down Investments	151,080	2	4				
	30,000	0	0				
				121,080	2	4	
				£21,271,487	7	10	

Note.—This Statement of Liabilities does not include the Bank's Guarantee of £44,643 to the Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand and at Bank of England	3,057,183	7	6				
Money at Call, and Short Notice	2,208,355	19	7				
Bills discounted				5,265,539	7	1	
Investments:—				2,437,989	5	7	
Consols, Local Loans, and other Securities of, or guaranteed by, the British Government (including Reserve Fund and £334,000 lodged for Public Accounts)	1,891,745	18	7				
Indian Government, Metropolitan and English Corporation, Bank of England and Colonial Government Stocks	1,343,014	4	8				
British Railway Stocks and other Securities	364,336	8	6				
				3,599,096	11	9	
Loans and Advances				11,302,625	4	5	
Liability of Customers for Acceptances and Bills endorsed, etc., as per Contra				8,474,561	13	4	
Bank Freehold and Leasehold Premises—at cost, less amounts written off				737,952	17	0	
Other Assets, including Outstanding Advances, Freehold & Leasehold Properties, Stamps, etc.				590,587	15	2	
				165,759	17	11	
				£21,271,487	7	10	

On behalf of the Board, CLAUD J. HAMILTON, } Directors.
JOHN H. BETHELL, }

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN BANK, LIMITED.

We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the Books at the Head Office and with the Certified Returns from the several Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company.

EDWARD H. FLETCHER (COOPER BROTHERS & Co.),

Chartered Accountant.

SYDNEY R. WORLEY (J. WORLEY & SONS),

Chartered Accountant.

Auditors.



The Bottle and the Barrel.

In the bonded stores of Ireland there is now maturing in barrel under ideal climatic conditions more perfect whiskey than this country has ever had in stock before—grand old Irish whiskey of incomparable flavour and, above all, mild and delicate. To-day four great Irish houses are bottling this magnificent whiskey under a "Veritor" label—a label which guarantees its maturity and quality to be up to standard.

SHAMROCK.

Proprietors :
Kirk, Greer & Co., Ltd., Belfast.

CORBETT'S ★★★

Proprietors :
Brown Corbett & Co., Belfast and Coleraine.

Mitchell's HOLLY.

Proprietors :
Mitchell & Co. of Belfast Ltd.

TYRCONNELL ★★★

Proprietors :
And. A. Watt & Co., Ltd., Londonderry.

Each of these whiskeys has its individual charm and distinctive flavour, but the "Veritor" label on each is a real guarantee of standard quality.



The CECILIAN

THE FARRAND-CECILIAN WITH
THE NEW SOLO DEVICE : :
"THE SELECTODIST"

The Cecilian Player Piano has always been regarded by musicians and critics as the Perfect Player Piano, and those having knowledge of these instruments have stated that the most artistic effects are more easily obtained with the Cecilian than any competing Player. The addition of the new solo device, the "Selectodist," now renders the Cecilian Player Piano absolutely pre-eminent.

Send for latest Catalogue D and particulars of this wonderful invention; or, better still, call and hear the instrument demonstrated at the
FARRAND COMPANY'S SHOWROOMS
50a, Wigmore Street, London, W.
or at any of the various Agents throughout the Provinces.

Player-Piano

FOOT'S

**SELF-PROPELLING AND SELF-ADJUSTABLE
WHEEL CHAIRS.**

Constructed on new and improved principles, which enable the occupant to change the inclination of the back or leg-rest either together or separately to any desired position, meeting every demand for comfort and necessity; also supplied with single or divided and extensible leg-rests. Have specially large Rubber-Tyred Wheels, and are most easily propelled. No other Wheel Chair is capable of so many adjustments.

Catalogue F 7 illustrates Wheel Chairs of various designs, from 40/-, post free.
Sole Patentees and Manufacturers :
J. FOOT & SON, Ltd., 171, New Bond St., London, W.

FOX'S IMPROVED PUTTEE

"F.I.P."

With Woven UNFRAYABLE edges.

NEW NON-FRAY SPIRAL (Patented).

A great improvement without extra cost.

**The best leg gear for
ALL WINTER SPORTS.**

Made in various qualities and colours. Shade cards on application.

**For Gent's
and Ladies
and Children.**

Prices from 5/- to 7/6 per pair, without spats, and 7/6 and 12/- per pair, with spats.
If detachable Spats, 1/- extra.
Every pair labelled "FOX."

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
FOX BROS. & Co., Ltd., (Dept. B.),
Wellington, Somerset.

Agents for the United States—
HALE & MANLEY,
260 and 266, West Broadway, New York.

OLD STYLE showing frayed edge.

LADIES' PAGE.

I HEAR that there is a good deal of discontent about the decorations awarded to ladies in connection with the royal visit to India, where Orders were distributed by the King both to native and European women—several Indian Orders being available, as practically no British ones are, for female recipients. The discontent of those passed over is always the seamy side of the distribution of such gauds. Though some people are in favour of women when worthy receiving titular honours, such as knighthoods, as freely as men do nowadays, I daresay there would be vast differences of opinion as to the persons to be thus sprinkled from the fountain of honour. Everybody would agree to Miss Ellen Terry being placed on a level with the theatrical Knights; but were we invited to select by popular acclaim another five stage lady Knights, what differences of opinion would develop! However, this difficulty is not peculiar to the decorating of illustrious women. Even the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the Bath, the St. Patrick, which are conferred only upon the leaders of the aristocracy, have often been the bane of the Prime Minister who had to advise the Sovereign which one to select amongst several eager and insistent claimants. The result, as Palmerston said on such an occasion, is often "to make one ingrate and several enemies."

A question has been mooted whether a lady, knighted for her own public eminence, should be allowed to confer the corresponding title on her husband, as a man does on his wife (we know that the "kind gentleman" usually tells us that he accepted the proposed honour because it was his wife's wish; she fancied to be called "My Lady"); and some people appear to think that this would be perfectly absurd. But it is actually the custom of England. I could cite several undoubted historical cases in which a man who married a great heiress took her title for his lifetime. The most conspicuous case is that of a Princess of Wales, Joan, wife of the famous Black Prince. They were both descendants of King Edward I.—in other words, she was her husband the Prince of Wales's cousin once removed; hence, she was Countess of Kent in her own right, just as Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Princess Royal, is now Duchess of Fife in her own right. The Black Prince's wife had, however, been married twice before she became the wife of her cousin, the heir to the throne of England; and her second husband, who was merely "Sir Thomas" before his marriage to her, became, in virtue of that event, known as "the Earl of Kent"—in life and on his monument. Or, again, take France. When "La Grande Mademoiselle," grand-daughter of King Henry of Navarre, wished to marry a brave soldier of lower rank than

A DELIGHTFUL HOME DINNER DRESS, OR TEA GOWN.

The fishu effect is of lace,
ending in gold tassels in
front, at the back forming
a drapery, caught up near
the hem of the skirt.



herself, the Duc de Lauzun, she executed in his favour a nuptial settlement of the best of her property, from which she took her own title, Montpensier, and then, as she tells in her "Mémoires," she went hand in hand with him into the next chamber, where a number of courtiers were assembled, and requested that he should never in future be addressed otherwise than by her title—Monsieur de Montpensier. Poor Lauzun was thus called but for a single day, as Louis XIV. intervened, and cruelly forbade the marriage; but the Princess's intention and ability to give her title to her spouse remains recorded. The fact is that all such matters are merely customs, and so precisely what we are used to seems to be sensible, proper, normal—"if otherwise, then contrariwise." It always seems hard on a Bishop's wife to be just "Mrs.," while her partner is "my Lord"; but it shows that even on this side of a marriage one need not necessarily bear the title of the other in married life.

Very often it would happen that a woman illustrious enough in work outside her home would be single, for the same reason that Bacon gives for the probable greater achievements of single men—that is, their greater freedom of time and thoughts when no family interferes. No woman's name in our time would have been more cordially welcomed to any title in a Royal Honours List than would have been that of the illustrious spinster, the late Miss Florence Nightingale. She is to have posthumous honour in a statue. Lord Pembroke says that an excellent site has been granted by the Government, and enough funds are secured, for the proposed memorial statue of Miss Nightingale, but in order that some nurses' charities shall also be benefited in her memory, the public is asked to send further subscriptions to the "Florence Nightingale Memorial Fund," St. Thomas's Hospital, London, S.E. Lord Pembroke expressly wishes to make it clear that even small subscriptions will be welcomed; and I beg of all my readers to send at least one shilling to this worthy object.

The site allotted is facing the Guards' Memorial, at the foot of Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, in the recess by the Athenaeum Club, and close to the old War Office, through which so much of Florence Nightingale's great work for the Army was performed. That the establishment of properly trained private nursing and the re-organisation of Army nursing were her work is well enough known; but few people understand how frequently she was consulted and how valuable were her suggestions on all matters connected with the health of the Army and Navy until her old age; so that her services to the country continued for two generations after the Crimean War ended.—FILOMENA.

When
Off
Duty—



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From 6/-
per 100

MATINÉE

One Quality ONLY. TURKISH HAND-MADE Cigarettes

31 If your Tobacconist does not stock them send P.O. (for Carriage Paid Parcel) to West End Agents—WHITMORE & FAYLEY, 163a, Piccadilly, London, W.

CASTLE Collars are faced with strong Irish Linen woven in our Banbridge factory and are our own make throughout. Don't be misled by statements that Cotton Collars are "just as good." LINEN costs three times as much as cotton because it is a stronger, whiter, cleaner and longer stapled fabric, possessing brilliancy and lustre which imparts to Men's Wear that look of distinction not found in the cheaper article.

The two shapes illustrated are typical. The top one is an outdoor collar in all depths; the lower one 2½-inch depth—for evening wear. List of shapes post free.

5/11

Box of One Dozen.

Postage, 3d. per dozen extra.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER,
40, D, Donegall Place, Ltd.,
BELFAST.

London.

Liverpool



Miss Olive May writes:—"I am surprised that a perfume of such rare charm and delicacy as 'Poinsetta' can be obtained for so low a price as 4/6."

Of all high-class Chemists, etc. Price 4/6, 8/6 and 20/- per bottle

Atkinson's Poinsetta Perfume

24, OLD BOND ST., LONDON W.
Perfumers to Their Majesties the King & Queen and Queen Alexandra.

CHAS. PACKER & CO. JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

FASHIONABLE EARRINGS.

The largest stock of earrings in London.

Selections forwarded approval, carriage paid.

Fine Amethyst and Diamonds, £12 12 0

Fine Diamonds and Pearls set in all Platinum, £22 15 0

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The Illustrated "Book of Earrings."

Complete Catalogue of Jewellery, Watches, Silver, Electro-Plate, and Ivory.

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Special Catalogue of Cups and Bowls for Prizes and Presentations.

POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

76 & 78, Regent Street, London, W.



Portrait specially drawn for
the Orchestrelle Company
by Joseph Simpson, R.B.A.

Moszkowski endorses the Pianola

I hold that one who uses the Pianola in a methodical and reasonable manner, and who wishes to penetrate into the exact interpretations of contemporaneous masters, interpretations of which the Metrostyle permits a faithful reproduction, develops a critical taste and at the same time his musical knowledge, and is enabled to acquire in musical matters a competence that the most learned would never find in default.

M. MOSZKOWSKI.

A THOROUGH knowledge of the marvellous possibilities of the Metrostyle Pianola, and of its importance to the new world of musical enjoyment that it has opened, is to-day as necessary to every-one of culture and refinement as a knowledge of music itself.

So well is this recognised by true musicians, that to speak of the Pianola as one speaks of musical-boxes or automatic pianos is to meet with the tolerant smile that rebukes the confidence of ignorance, or with the scorn that rebukes a false and narrow musical affectation.

The art of the great pianists is no longer "evanescent"—no longer lost as soon as heard. It has been placed for ever among the permanent arts by the Pianola, with its attachments, the Metrostyle and the Themodist. Every delicacy of touch and sentiment in the interpretation of a pianist can be reproduced as if the pianist or composer were seated at the instrument.

That isn't all about the Pianola.

But that one fact, surely, is enough to make you want to know all that you ought to know about the instrument that has made a revolution in the study and enjoyment of music.

Won't you come to Æolian Hall? Let us give you a true conception of the Pianola's place in the history of Musical Advancement.

The Pianola can be had combined with the world-famous Steinway, Weber, and Steck Pianos. This instrument—the Pianola Piano—is the Piano of to-day.

FULL PARTICULARS ARE GIVEN IN CATALOGUE "H," WHICH WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST.

The Orchestrelle Company,

ÆOLIAN HALL,

135-67, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

And at PARIS, BERLIN, NEW YORK, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, &c.

The name "Pianola" is not, as many think, a name for any and all piano-playing devices. It is a registered trade mark applicable only to the instruments made by the Orchestrelle Co.



"As pure as the unsullied Lily."

LOVES (LABOUR) LOST



The
Superiority
of

ROYAL VINOLIA SOAP

Reveals itself
in its lovely effect
on the
Complexion.



EN.

VINOLIA COMPANY LIMITED, LONDON AND PARIS

Vinolia

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

FOR some time past, the Royal Automobile Club has had the reckless and inconsiderate driving of motor-cars under consideration, and in two cases has joined forces with the county clubs to this end. The clubs jointly have approached the County Police through the Chief Constables, and in one case—that of Kent, the most motor-advanced county in the kingdom—their offer of assistance has been welcomed and accepted. The Club suggested that, in the case of dangerous places, where inconsiderate drivers should be proceeded against under Section I. of the Motor Act—that is, "driving to the danger," etc.—they should supplement the testimony of the police by expert motor evidence. In his reply to the Club, the Chief Constable of Surrey, the most police-trap-infested county in the kingdom, expressed a fear that any such efforts would be rendered futile by the action of the so-called scouts of the Automobile Association, as these scouts would notify the presence of the police and the experts.

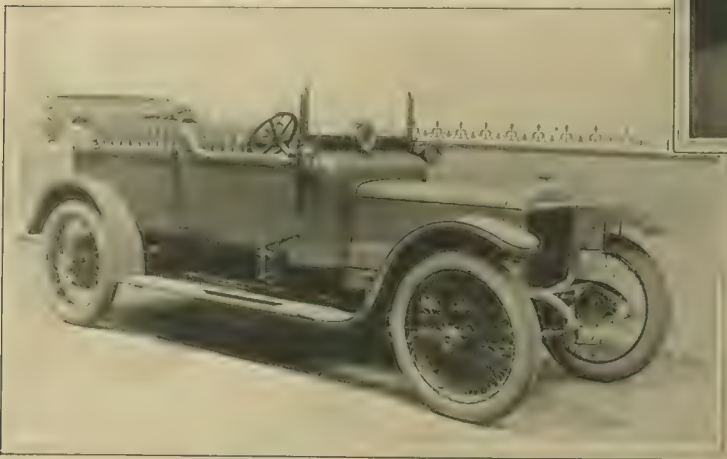
It would be interesting to hear the views of the A.A. upon this point, for I personally have no hesitation

turnings, and where indeed there was real danger if a motorist drove inconsiderately, and these traps were covered by the A.A. scouts, then there might be something in the Chief Constable's contention.

I fear it must be admitted that the progress of a fire-engine to a fire will very shortly cease to afford a subject for Academy pictures. Fewer and fewer grow the horse-hauled engines, and even on these a loud-sounding gong, which might just as well be a signal to dinner, has superseded the blood-curdling, hoarse-throated yells of the brazen-helmeted firemen. The effect of headlong, break-

is provided with a self-starter—a very necessary equipment for a fire-engine of such power. In this connection, as in many others, Monsieur le Cheval is doomed.

For the first time for some years motorists all up and down the country have experienced the joys or otherwise



A HANDSOME CAR: A 23-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER NEW DAIMLER PHAETON, FITTED WITH MARSHALL TYRE-JACKETS.

in asserting that if a police-trap were set out in a place where real danger exists, the A.A. administration would not cover that trap for a moment. If the majority of the Surrey police-traps were placed in villages, or on winding stretches of road into which there led concealed

of Glasgow. This engine is capable of a speed of over twenty-five miles per hour, and when it arrives at the scene of action its engine ceases propelling, and, taking to pumping, throws 450 gallons of water per minute at a pressure of 140 lb. to the square inch. The engine, too,



PAST AND PRESENT IN EGYPT: BARON WALEWICZEK AND COUNT SCHLICK MOTORING BESIDE A STATUE OF RAMESES II. IN THE PALM-GROVE AT BEDRESHIN.

neck speed produced by the gallant, galloping horses, apparently quite conscious that a matter of life and death depended on their speed, no longer, or very seldom to-day, stirs the blood of the Londoner. The picturesque has made way for the practical—such, for instance, as the 75-h.p. motor fire-engine built for Dundee by Argyl Motors, Ltd.,

of snow-driving. Those who have been caught napping have learned by now that, however holding ribbed or steel-studded tyres may be on the ordinary greasy surfaces of commerce, they are worse than useless—particularly the steel-studded variety—when frost and snow have done their fell work on the surfaces of our highways. *Faute de mieux*, the most serviceable thing to do is to wind rope round the driving-wheels, although this is but a temporary measure, for it is remarkable how quickly the rope wears through under the driving-friction. I have seen spiked leather pads strapped at intervals all round the wheels, and these bite, but make for unpleasant running. The equipment for wintry roads is undoubtedly Parsons' non-skid chains on both driving-wheels at least. With these the glassiest surface can be faced with equanimity.

If French motor-manufacturers have been slow to appreciate the value of detachable wheels, they now seem resolved to make up for lost time, and to make for themselves what they have hitherto been content to purchase from England. A company, called the Société Française des Roues Amovibles, has just been formed, to make and sell detachable wheels in France, several

(Continued overleaf.)



OLD ORKNEY WHISKY

from the Oldest Farthest
North Distillery

Stromness Distillery
Orkney Scotland

Something special

14-H.P. 4-CYL. (15.9-h.p. R.A.C. Rating)

METALLURGIQUE

"SCIENCE OF METALS."

**Two-seated Car
for £466 complete**

SPECIFICATION:

Engine: 80 bore, 110 stroke. Two-seated body.
Tyres: Dunlop, grooved on front and steel-studded on back wheels. Cape cart hood.
Patent wind-screen. Dickey seat. 2 head lamps.
2 side lamps. 1 tail lamp. Horn. Jack. Pump.
Full tool kit. Head lamp brackets. Registration and number plates. Stepney wheel, with spare Dunlop grooved tyre.
Mono-gram or Crest 2 places.

TRIAL
RUNS
FREE.



READY FOR THE ROAD.

Telegrams:
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110, High Street, Manchester Square, London, W.
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8574-5-6
Gerrard.

MICHELIN'S "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP"

Exhibit A

The inimitable Mr. Dooley says, somewhere, that the thick end of a base-ball club will convince a man more quickly than any amount of argument.

I must confess, however, that in the present connection at least, the Dooleyian method does not appeal to me.

For even as the pen is sometimes mightier than the sword, so the camera is more convincing than the club; and I believe that by showing you exact drawings, made from actual photographs, of the disastrous results of mistakes made by Michelin users, I can go a long way towards persuading you that it is impossible to lavish too much care and attention on your tyres, and on all the little details connected with them.

Time and again I have insisted that a tube must be placed evenly around the inside of a cover, and that every crease must be got rid of at all costs.

I have shown that a carelessly fitted tube would be subjected to abnormal tension in several sections of its length. I have warned you that, after partly inflating the tube, before replacing the second bead, you should see that it is lying easily in the rim and is not twisted anywhere.

And now, surely this illustration is indicative of the inadvisability of neglecting these warnings.

It shows just what can happen if you allow folds and creases to remain. Your tubes will last you very much longer if they are properly fitted, and you will save yourself a good deal of trouble at the same time.



Continued.
of the most influential people in the French motor trade being concerned in its formation. Its headquarters are in the Rue Franklin, Ivry-Port, in the Department of the Seine. The President of the Board is the Chevalier René de Knyff, a director of Panhard and Levassor, and in bygone days a famous racing motorist; another director is M. Lemoine, a large manufacturer of axles and springs, who is on the board of the Bank of France. One of the first acts of the directorate was the selection of the type of wheel to be made, and out of the great number submitted to them for consideration they chose the Dunlop—a fact which may be accepted as evidence that the directors regard the perfected Dunlop as the finest detachable wheel on the market. The

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE pianoforte recital by Mark Hambourg at Queen's Hall on Wednesday next is one of the outstanding events of the present musical season, and, to a great many musical people, the event. The piano famous virtuoso has chosen for the occasion is a Brinsmead, a fact affording yet another distinction for Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons. In the 'forties the founder of this firm was known as the "father of the pianoforte trade," and the genius of the firm to-day is no less conspicuous.

In view of the Nice Carnival, the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway announce the issue of cheap tickets to Nice via Folkestone and Boulogne by the express

service leaving Charing Cross at 10 a.m. on Feb. 14. A special train will be provided from Paris, and the return fare, London to Nice, will be only £5 11s. 6d. (second class). This excursion affords passengers a unique opportunity of travelling to the Riviera economically at a time when the season is at its height.

Anyone interested in South and East Africa will find much good and useful reading, with an abundance of excellent maps, in the 1911-1912 "Guide to South and East Africa," for the use of tourists, sportsmen, in-

valids, and settlers, published by Messrs. Sampson Low for the Union Castle Steamship Company.

"If winter comes, can spring be far behind?"—wrote Shelley, and in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of—cricket. Of such thoughts we are reminded by the appearance of "Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack" for 1912. It is edited by Mr. Sydney H. Pardon, and contains, as usual, full scores and bowling analyses of all important matches played

during the previous year, also a useful list of famous players, living and dead, with their dates.

Musicians will be glad to know that "The Musical Directory, Annual, and Almanack" for 1912—the sixtieth year of its issue—is now out. It is published by Messrs. Rudall, Carte and Co., 23, Berners Street, in paper covers, at 3s. net.

In its second year of life, "The Russian Year Book" for 1912 (Eyre and Spottiswoode) appears to have increased in bulk, and correspondingly, no doubt, in utility. It has been compiled and edited by Dr. Howard P. Kennard, and contains a portrait of Mr. C. B. Crisp, Chairman of the Anglo-Russian Trust,



MAKING A NEW PRECEDENT IN THE ROYAL ROUTE FROM VICTORIA TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE KING AND QUEEN PASSING THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ON THEIR ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

The King and Queen arrived at Victoria from Portsmouth at 12.15 on February 5, and drove in an open carriage to Buckingham Palace, receiving the heartiest welcome from the assembled crowds, which they smilingly acknowledged. Instead of taking the short, direct route to the Palace, they made a new precedent by driving along Victoria Street, past Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, up Whitehall, and through the Admiralty Arch to the Mall.

wheel will be sold under a trade-mark, consisting of a design in combination with the letters R.A.F., the initials of the Roues Amovibles Françaises.

Leading authorities declare that the diagonal system of braking, introduced for the first time in the 25-h.p. Argyll Sleeve Valve Car, is the last word in braking. Some have secured early delivery of this notable car, but many motorists are as yet ignorant of the new Argyll brakes.



ABOUT TO STEP ONCE MORE ON ENGLISH SOIL AFTER NEARLY THREE MONTHS' ABSENCE: THE KING AND QUEEN CROSSING THE GANGWAY FROM THE "MEDINA" TO THE JETTY AT PORTSMOUTH.

A few minutes after 10 a.m. on February 5 the King and Queen came ashore from the "Medina" at Portsmouth, where, nearly three months ago—on November 11, to be precise—they embarked for their now historic visit to India. Just before landing, his Majesty, who wore the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, inspected the Marines who had acted as a guard of honour on the voyage, and, with the Queen, shook hands with all the officers on board.

who has done much to promote goodwill between Russia and Great Britain.

In these days, when science is all-powerful, some book of reference to the chief personalities in the scientific world has become an imperative necessity. The want has now been admirably supplied by the publication of "Who's Who in Science" for 1912 (J. and A. Churchill), edited by Mr. H. H. Stephenson. The book is international in its scope.



DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES

TRADE MARK

"There is no doubt that the Dunlop Co. have produced a very remarkable non-skid cover."—*Glasgow Evening Citizen*.

"The new Dunlop has scored a victory, seeing that it lends itself to renovation after prolonged wear in a manner hitherto unparalleled."—*Evening Standard*.

"To the Dunlop Tyre Co. the motoring world owes a debt which it is difficult to estimate."—*The Field*.

"It would be futile to eulogise the tyres sold by the Dunlop Tyre Co. Their resilience and wearing qualities are altogether too widely known to need emphasis."—*Illustrated London News*.

The Dunlop Tyre Co., Ltd., Aston Cross, Birmingham; and 14, Regent Street, London, S.W.
Paris: 4, Rue du Colonel Moll. Berlin: S.W. 13 Alexandrinenstrasse, 110.
The ideal golf ball for winter play is the New Dunlop, standard size.

Happy Faces

greet the arrival of



Cherry Blossom Boot Polish

in the home.

The mistress of the house welcomes it because it is the smart polish that the best people everywhere use; the daughter, because it keeps its brilliant shine all day as fresh as in the morning; the maid servant, because it is so easy to use—such a great labour-saver. A little light rubbing produces the quick, brilliant shine.

Waterproof and preservative too, Cherry Blossom Boot Polish is just the thing for damp or wet weather.

Of Grocers, bootmakers, stores everywhere, in 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. tins. Black or brown. Complete Outfit, 6d. or 1s. 3d.

Mansion Floor Polish

is the finest known for LINOLEUM, to which it imparts a hard, brilliant surface, and prevents dust or dirt getting into the pores. Also for stained or parquet floors and all kinds of furniture, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. tins, of grocers, oilmen, stores.

CHISWICK POLISH CO.,
Chiswick, London, W.



By Appointment to H.M. the King,
and to the Royal Danish and Imperial
Russian Courts.

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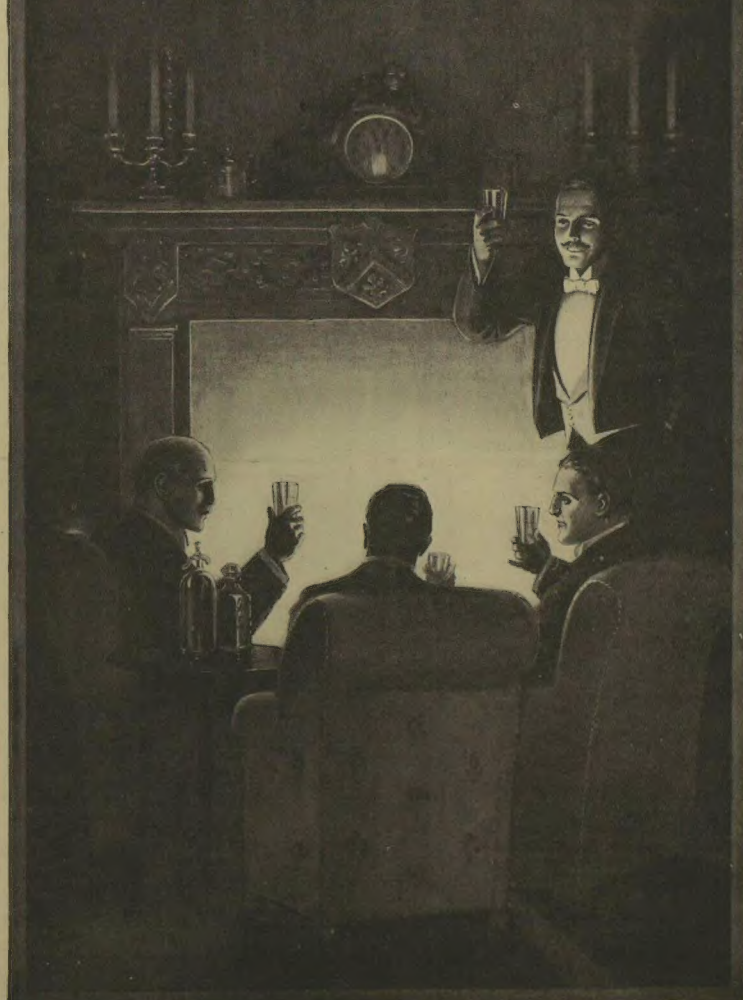


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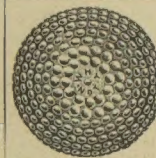
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CURE FOR ASTHMA

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

R M S (Campheltown).—(1) Black is altogether in the wrong. Although a piece or Pawn may be pinned it retains all its command of squares, movement being the only power it is deprived of. (2) Capture *en passant* is a privilege of Pawns only.

W ALBONS (Bristol).—We are sorry we cannot help you with the information. It is many years since the column ceased to exist.

R S NICHOLS (Willesden).—Your ingenious variation suffers from the fact that at its fourth move White's Bishop takes the Pawn with a check, which puts a stop to subsequent brilliancies.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 352 received from C A M (Penang), W B Shaw (Plumstead, South Africa), and N H Greenway (San Francisco); of No. 352 from Henry A Seller (Denver, U.S.A.); of No. 352 from Henry A Seller and B George (Boston, U.S.A.); of No. 352 from J H Camara (Madeira); of No. 351 from A W Hamilton Gell (Windsor), Arthur Perry (Dublin), John Isaacson (Liverpool), J Bailey (Boscombe), P H Leizen (Hanover), James A Innes (Bridge of Allan), and C Barretto (Madrid).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 351 received from E J Winter-wood (Paignton), P Savodra (Glasgow), P J G Pieterse (Kingwinford), Hereward, W T (Canterbury), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), T E Way (Seaford), G Stillingfleet-Johnson (Cobham), R Worters (Canterbury), J Deering (Wicklow), J Fowler, H R Thompson, J Green (Boulogne), Horatio Baxier (Layport), H J M. L. Schlu (Vienna), W Winter (Medstead), J Cohn (Berlin), W Best (Dorchester), J D Tucker (Ilkley), J F Fairbank (Leeds), J Leslie Laidlaw (Edinburgh), H S Brandreth (Cimiez), J Churcher (Southampton), and R S Nicholls (Willesden).

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in an Exhibition of Simultaneous Play by Dr. LASKER, in Philadelphia.

(From Gambit.)

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. Sze.)	WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. Sze.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	1. K to B and	Kt takes P (ch)
2. P takes P	P to Q 3rd	2. B takes Kt	Q to K and
3. P takes P	B takes P	3. Kt to B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	4. Kt (B 4) to K 5	P to B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd	5. B takes P	Q takes B
6. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	6. B takes R	R to Kt 2nd
		7. Kt takes P	R to B sq
		8. R to Kt sq	R takes P
		9. P to B 4th	R to K 4th
		10. K to B 4th	K to B 4th
		11. Kt takes P	K to B 4th
		12. Kt to Kt sq	
		13. P to B 4th	
		14. K to Q sq	
		15. K to B 4th	
		16. K to Kt 3rd	
		17. P to Kt 4th	
		18. K to Kt 3rd	
		19. P to Kt 4th	
		20. K to Kt 3rd	
		21. P to Kt 4th	
		22. K to Kt 3rd	
		23. P to Kt 4th	
		24. K to Kt 3rd	
		25. P to Kt 4th	
		26. K to Kt 3rd	

Black threatens Kt takes P; 7. Kt takes Kt, B to K 5th (ch); 8. K to Q 3rd, Q takes P, mate. The right defence is 6. B to Kt 3rd, which effectually disposes of all such intent.

An unexpected, but very pretty, reply to White's last move, which clearly ought to have been Q to Q 3rd. The Knight cannot be taken by the Queen, while it is a bar to any attempt at Castling.

Under ordinary circumstances, the compensation White receives for his Queen

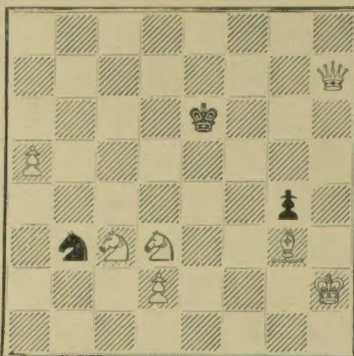
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 351.—By ALAIN C. WHITE.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Q to R 6th	K to Q 4th
2. P to B 4th (ch)	P takes P <i>en passant</i>
3. Kt mates.	

If Black play 1. K to B 4th, 2. P to Kt 4th (ch), etc.

PROBLEM No. 351.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated July 18, 1910) of MR. EDWARD HERRIES, C.B., of St. Julians, near Sevenoaks, who died on Nov. 16, is proved by Robert Stansfield Herries, the value of the estate being £156,722. The testator gives £20,000 to Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Stansfield Herries; £20,000 and the St. Julians property to Robert Stansfield Herries; £5,000 each to Leonora Emma Herries, William Herbert Herries, and David Charles Herries; £500 to Sir John Edward Dorington, legacies to servants; and the residue to Robert S. Herries, Frederic S. Herries, William H. Herries, and David C. Herries.

The will (dated Nov. 8, 1911) of MR. EDWIN SMITH, of the Coburg Hotel, Carlos Place, Grosvenor Square, who died on Nov. 28, has been proved, the value of the estate being £224,972. The testator gives £25,000, in trust, for his daughter Louise Alice Clifford Smith; 100 gns. each to the Middlesex Hospital, St. George's Hospital, University College Hospital, the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and St. Elizabeth of Hungary (St. John's Wood), the Aged Governesses' Asylum, the National Lifeboat Institution, the Navy League, and the Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls; 250 gns. each to Sir Arthur Birch, Philip Witham, and Townshend E. Boscawen; £500 to James H. Lynch; £500 each to his nephews Frederick and Arthur Smith; and the residue, as to one half each, in trust for his

daughters Eleanor Sophia Clifford Stewart and Louise Alice Clifford Smith, and their issue.

The will and codicils of SIR WILLIAM CUTHBERT QUILTER, BT., of Bawdsey Manor, Suffolk, and 14, Great Swan Alley, City, who died on Nov. 18, have been proved, the value of the estate being £1,220,639. The testator gives to his successor in the baronetcy £2000 a year for fifteen years, and a further £4000 a year on the death or re-marriage of Lady Quilter, or should she cease to reside at Bawdsey Manor; to his wife £2000, and during widowhood £4000 per annum and the use of Bawdsey Manor, with £3000 a year for the upkeep thereof; to his son Eustace £35,000, and to each of his other three younger sons £60,000, payable over a period of fifteen years; in trust for his sons Eustace and John Arnold, property in Suffolk; to his eldest son, William Eley, £2000 a year while representing in Parliament, or being the prospective candidate of, any division of Suffolk; to his nephew Rupert Upton £1000, and to each of his children £500; to each of his children £1000; to his daughters, who are provided for, £1000 each for the purchase of a memento; and many legacies to persons in his employ and others. To his wife he gives £800, with the request that she will pay £500 to the Suffolk County Hospital; and £100 each to the Bury St. Edmunds Hospital, the Convalescent Home at Felixstowe, and St. Leonard's Hospital, Sudbury. He settles the Bawdsey estate on his son William Eley, and leaves the residue in trust to accumulate for fifteen years, and then to follow the trusts of the settled property.

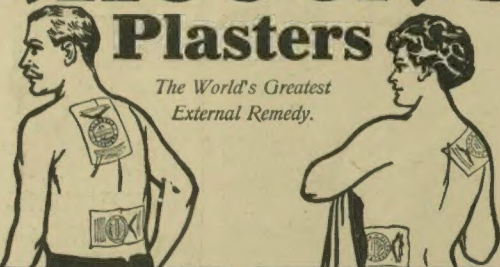
The will and codicil of MR. JAMES TAIT BLACK, of 33, Palace Court, Kensington, Underscar, Keswick, and Millearn, Ayr, formerly a partner in Adam and Charles Black, publishers, who died on Nov. 5, are proved by his son Adam Black, the value of the property being £235,151. The testator gives 5500 preferred ordinary shares and 1000 ordinary shares in J. and P. Coats, Ltd., a policy of insurance on his life, his residence Millearn, his villa at San Remo, and all the furniture, etc., to his wife; 1000 ordinary shares to his daughter Margaret Lothian Coats; 2000 shares to his grandson George Balfour Black; £1500 to his grand-daughter Margaret Bethune Black; £1000 to his daughter-in-law; £4250 to his niece Adelaide Chambers; £250 each to Captain Maurice Black and Reginald Black; £250 to his sister; and the residue to his son.

The following important wills have been proved—
Miss Katherine Elizabeth Sophy Wedgwood, Leith Hill Place, near Dorking . . . £89,883
Mr. Joshua Bower, Meanwood Park, Leeds . . . £83,758
Mr. Robert Lake, Newlands, Teynham, Kent . . . £67,340
Mr. William Medcalf, 10, Grosvenor Road, Highbury . . . £49,504
Mr. William Joshua Smith, North Street, Brighton . . . £44,383
Mr. Frederick Conyers Kitchen, Cross Fontaine Street, Leeds, and Park Drive, Harrogate . . . £40,360
Mr. Robert Gresham Bacon, the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton . . . £21,266

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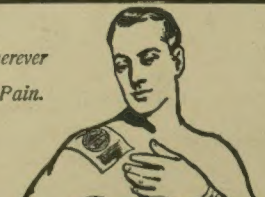


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